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☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1855.....NO. 14.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
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Do.	do.	12	do.....do.	8 00
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Do	do	12	do.....do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. H. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodded after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespasser.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9 23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from cutting or otherwise pillaging, or hunting with dogs and gun, or otherwise, either by fire-light or in the day-time, or trespassing in any manner whatever on any of my lands lying on Muddy Creek and the waters of said creek, in the county of Duplin, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
BENJAMIN LANIER
Duplin Co., N. C., Sept. 28th, 1855.—[4-3m*

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire ProofPaint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1856.
A regular and thorough course of study has been adopted, in order to graduation. In addition to the usual English branches, we are prepared to give instruction in the Ancient and Modern Languages. In the department of Music, instruction will be furnished on the Harp, Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in *Musical Composition* and Vocal Music. In the department of Fine Arts, every attention is paid to Drawing, in all its varieties, Oil and Grecian Painting, Landscape Painting in Crayon, Wax Work, Embroidery, Fancy Work, &c. The professors and teachers will strive to render their respective departments highly interesting and improving, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of their pupils. The President and his lady have control of the domestic department, and will be especially careful to afford the Boarders every attention and comfort necessary to render the College a pleasant home. The healthfulness of Warrenton and its accessibility render it a safe and convenient place to which persons may send their children to acquire an education. Our charges are as low as can be afforded in institutions of similar advantages.—Payments one-half in advance, and no deduction after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness. For particulars, address REV. T. S. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 30, 1855.—13-tf President.

SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.
THIS SCHOOL, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.
The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.
Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.
The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville, county, N. C.
October 30, 1855.—[9-3m

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854—51-tf.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!
JUST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five bbls. best Clarified Cider Vinegar, superior article. Low for cash at [Nov. 9th.] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH
Per Schrs. George M. Smith and Geo. Mangham,
25 BBLS. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 40 bxs of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat Low for cash, at No. 11 North Water street.
Nov. 8th. GEO. H. KELLEY.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
I SHALL be compelled to enforce the collection of all claims due me as Administrator of James H. Jerman, dec'd., unless settled by the first day of January next. Heavy liabilities will not admit of further indulgence.
Nov. 30th.—[13-5t. WM. J. HOUSTON, Adm'r.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place on which he now resides, lying in Bladen county, five miles west of White Hall, on the Brown Marsh Road; containing between 400 and 500 acres, about 30 acres of which are cleared, the balance is excellent TURPENTINE LAND. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-houses on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such land, would do well to call immediately, as the opportunity will not be offered after the first of January. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to LEWIS HINES.
Bladen Co., Oct. 5th.—[3m*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT KENANSVILLE DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the HOUSE AND LOT on which he now resides. The House is convenient and in good repair, with all suitable out-houses attached The lot contains six acres, more or less. A good well of excellent water on the premises.
For terms, etc., apply on the premises to
Oct. 5, 1855.—5-3m GEORGE DAHMER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.
WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31. 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

491 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the above named quantity of LAND, lying on the Sound, and within a mile and a half of the Cape Fear river, and ten miles from Wilmington. The Land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Grouna-peas, Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. There is about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of excellent SWAMP LAND, most of it standing in its original growth; lying from seventeen to twenty-five feet above the level of the Sound. There is about Forty Acres HAMMOCK LAND, most of which is diked in; and Seventy-Five Acres of CLEARED LAND, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out-Houses, with good Spring water, and young thrifty Orchard on the premises. Also, a first-rate Mill seat, with the stones and irons where formally was a Mill. I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one or more, as may suit best. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Wilmington, P. O., New Hanover county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in this land.
Oct. 12th, 1855.—[6-tf W. D. WORTHAM.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

"A GUIDE BOOK FOR CHOOSING OUR NEXT PRESIDENT."
JUST PUBLISHED,—"*A VOICE TO YOUNG AMERICA: or, THE MODEL REPUBLIC, ITS GLORY, OR ITS FALL*; with a review of the causes of the decline and failure of the Republic of South America, Mexico, and of the Old World; applied to the present crisis in the United States.
One Handsome Volume, 12mo., Cloth Gilt—Price, $1 25.
This is a great American Doctrinal Text Book—sound to the core—valuable for reference, for council, warning, reproof, encouragement---patriotic in sentiment—in fact, a Political American Dictionary, that no man should be without.—*Cin. Times.*
It contains a fund of information that will be looked for in vain in any other work.—*N. O. Delta.*
It must become the war-cry, the battle-axe and shield of every true American. We recommend it with pride as a triumphant and faultless vindication of principle.---*The Crusader.*
Let it be read.---*Christian Intelligencer.*
☞Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Agents wanted to circulate this and other valuable works throughout this State. For full particulars address
A. RANNEY, 105 Broadway, New York,
Agent for Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.
N. B.---A. RANNEY is Publisher of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS, for the use of Schools and Academies. Agents are wanted to sell them throughout the United States and Canadas. A. RANNEY.
Nov. 9, 1855.---[10-1m

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of "FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½ @ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Ozuaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros deAfrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sep 1st, 52-tf

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.
WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and traveling Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, at the Hat and Cap Emporinm. SHEPARD & MYERS.
Nov. 30th

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 1st inst., his negro man named MORRIS HAYS, purchased from T H. Williams, of New Hanover County. Said boy is 5 feet 6 inches high, bright mulatto, upper front teeth very large and wide apart, and weighs about 160 pounds. He is lurking either in Cumberland, Bladen or New Hanover County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the undersigned at Jonesboro', Columbus County, N. C., or Ten Dollars for his confinement in an Jail in the State. H. BONHAM.
Nov. 29th, 1855—72-1t—13-tf

GOLDSBORO' LOTS FOR SALE.
SEVERAL fine building lots in the flourishing town of Goldsboro', on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, may be had by calling on WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 30th.—[18-1m.

VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices than any other house in town.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Nov. 30th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

BEAVER FELT HATS.
MISSES' and Infants' White Beaver Felt Hats. A small lot for sale at very low figures to close out.
Nov. 30th. SHEPARD & MYERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS 30th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA.

WILMINGTON, November 15th, 1855.
ORDER NO. 4.—The Companies composing the Upper Battalion of the 30th Regiment, viz:
Rocky Point Company,
South Washington Company,
Piney Woods "
Calntuck "
Upper Black River "
Lower " "
Long Creek "
Will assemble for review and inspection at Long Creek, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 11 o'clock in the morning.
Court-Martial to be held immediately after parade.
The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble for drill at 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the 17th, of December, 1855.
By order Colonel Commanding,
WM. A. M. VANBOKKELEN, Adj't.
Nov. 23, 1855.—[12-td

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law.
Bladen County. } Fall Term, 1855.
WHEREAS, at this Term, it is ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity be held on the fourth Monday in January, A. D., 1856—being the 28th day of the month. Notice is therefore hereby given to all suitors, witnesses, and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 4th Monday in January next as aforesaid.
Witness: Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.
Nov. 23d —[12-6t K. McLEOD, C. S. C.

TRESPASS NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY CAUTIONS ALL persons from trespassing in any manner or form, either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light, or otherwise, or pillaging, in any manner, any of his lands situated on Calvin's Creek and Black River, in New Hanover County, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOEL L. MOORE.
Calvin's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C., Nov. 16.—[11-4t*

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

CHEAP STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED HIS FALL and Winter stock of goods, consisting of all kinds of CHEAP DOMESTIC GOODS, NEGRO KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c.; an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and HATS; CROCKERY and EARTHEN WARE; NAILS. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, of all kinds. As I am determined to sell when I have an opportunity offers, it will be to the advantage of persons to give me a call before buying elsewhere. Come and try me and see for yourself. Goods sold by the piece or package at a very small advance on cost. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 16, 1855.—11-4w.

FISH, POTATOES AND HAY.
200 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel;
25 do. No. 2 do.;
100 do. Irish Potatoes;
200 bales prime Eastern Hay. For sale by
Nov. 7th.—[53-6t—10-5t KEITH & FLANNER.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 160, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons against hunting, with dogs or guns, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without his permission, or trespassing in any way upon any of his lands in Bladen county. All persons are also forewarned against employing any of my negroes to do any kind of work without my consent. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
Nov. 2, 1855.---[9-3m E. HAWES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

THE BRITISH STRENGTH IN THE CRIMEA.—The London Globe (Ministerial organ) vouches for the accuracy of the following statement:

On the 10th of October the strength of the whole British army in the Crimea was in round numbers 56,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of ineffectives was about 4,500. It was composed of 14 regiments of cavalry, numbering nearly 5,000; of 52 battalions of infantry, comprising over 33,000 in the aggregate; 14 batteries and some troops of artillery, and 9 companies of sappers, not far short of 9,000 men in all. The remaining 10,000 are made up of commissariat, land transport, army works, medical staff, and other artillery corps. Of the 4,500 ineffective, somewhat more than one-third were wounded, and the rest, very nearly 3,000 were suffering from sickness. Summing up the above, we have now in the Crimea 56,000 men, of whom 51,500 are effectives.

Calculating the mortality among them at 100 a week for the six months, and the sick list to be as numerous as at present, there would be of the soldiers at present in the Crimea 49,000 effective on the 18th of April, adding to that number reinforcements—2 800 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, we should have at the commencement of the campaigning season about 70,000 British troops. Other

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1855.

THE QUESTION OF COMPARATIVE WEALTH.—The arrogant introduction of this question, into our town election by the opposite party, is, to say the least of it, very foolish, and, we must think wrong. We do not want to take any demagogueical advantage of it, for such things are not to our taste, more especially as we think that an examination of the tax book would show that the assumption made by the opposite party, that they own two-thirds of the real estate, and pay two thirds of the taxes is totally erroneous. We have been thinking over the matter a little, and it strikes us that an actual examination would show that we are right in our conclusion.

But the thing is wrong, not only in principle, but in practice, for the simple reason that many small real estate owners, possessing houses and lots on which they live, will, from the necessity of the case be more conservative than those possessing a larger amount, who may be more speculative. The renter after all, must pay the taxes, and the man who owns but his house and lot on which he lives is in the same position with the renter—he has to pay higher for what accommodates his family no better, because of a higher assessment, or more onerous taxation. To pay respect only to the larger and wealthier interests must result in restraining the growth of population, by driving out the smaller holders and the renters, to whom no speculative advantages could accrue, and thus, eventually, all, large and small, must suffer.

So far from attempting to array the poor against the rich, we deprecate it, by endeavoring to show the mutual relation and dependency on each other. Capital cannot be ignored without injuring labor, nor the smaller proprietors and renters thrown out of the count without injuring the larger in the long run. Men, after all, give to property its value.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Thursday evening last a shooting affair came off between Eugene B. Drake, a miner from Shaw's Flat, and E. F. Hunter, a member of the bar of this place. Drake was wounded in three places; once, quite severely, in the arm—once in the hip—and once in the thigh. The difficulty arose out of a trial which was pending in the District Court, in which Hunter was counsel and Drake a witness.

At the time of writing the foregoing no judical investigation of the case had been gone into, and therefore we forbear making any comments as to who commenced the affray.

The above is an extract from the Sonora "Union Democrat," of the 2d of November. Eugene B. Drake will be recollected as a former citizen of this place. In order to quiet the fears of any of his friends in this State, who may have received intelligence of the shooting, and supposed it fatal, the request is made by a gentleman from this place, but now a resident of Sonoro, that it should be stated by the papers that, although Mr. Drake had to submit to the amputation of one of his arms, he was considered entirely out of danger, and will write to his friends as soon as he is able to sit up, which will probably be at an early day.

The difficulty arose from a case in court, in which Hunter was counsel for one of the parties and Drake a witness. In the course of the trial Hunter insinuated that Drake had perjured himself. Meeting in the evening, Drake called upon Hunter to retract—Hunter said he had nothing to retract. Drake told him he was a liar. Hunter made at Drake. Drake pushed him down. They were separated. The final rencontre took place on the piazzo of the Plaza Hotel, about 12 o'clock at night, both parties armed. Drake saw Hunter approaching him, apparently with the view of harming him—seized him by the arms and told him not to draw. They were parted by a friend, whereupon Hunter drew a pistol and commenced firing, three shots taking effect, the most serious injury being in the arm, just below the elbow, the bone being fractured, and the brachial artery, nerves, &c., severed. Drake fired, but without effect, owing to the wound in his arm. The Odd Fellows are taking the best care of him, and he has the sympathy of the community. Hunter has been arrested and held to bail to answer the charge.

The Wilmington and Raleigh papers are requested to notice this matter, or as much of it as they may deem necessary.

SAVANNAH ELECTION.—A municipal election came off in Savannah, Ga., on Monday last, which resulted in the election of the whole Democratic ticket for Aldermen, and the re-election of Mr. Anderson as Mayor. We don't know whether Mr. Anderson is a Democrat or not, but we believe that he is not a Know Nothing. The election passed off in perfect quiet.

THIEVES AROUND.—We understand that last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, some person entered the house of Mr. Richard A. Price, in the lower part of town, and stole a gold watch and guard and fob chains, with seal attached, which were all hanging over the mantle-piece in his bed-room, in the second story. The thief, or thieves, must have climbed up the piazza post and entered by the window. No trace has been discovered.

The watch was a gold hunting watch; Thomas Blundell, Liverpool, No. 7479. Mr. Price offers $50 for the property and $50 more for the thief.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker we have Rose Clark, by Fanny Fern, published by Mason Brothers, New York. A neat book of 417 pages, bound in cloth.

Ten Years among the Mail Bags; or, Notes from the Diary of a Special Agent of the Post-office Department. By J. Holbrook. With illustrations.—Philadelphia: H. Cowperthwait & Co.; 1855.

Rose Clark will be read by the admirer of Fanny Fern, among whom we can hardly be classed, still she is a sprightly writer and makes a readable book. The "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," is really an interesting and readable book, well gotten up, and will repay the purchaser.

☞ Ex-Senator Dickinson of New York very properly refuses to deliver one of the lectures upon slavery at Boston, basing his refusal upon the same grounds as those already assumed by Senator Douglass, that it is none of their business or of his. There can be no purpose in agitating unless some action is contemplated, and what right have they to contemplate any action involving interference with the rights or institutions of sovereign and equal States.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We notice that the *Herald* of yesterday in the course of an editorial, quotes the word "destroy," and harps upon it after the manner of its correspondents. It don't make much difference, but still as a matter of curiosity, we should like to know where the above word is quoted from.—It cannot be from the *Journal*. Please enlighten us. Verily it would seem that all these good people "play on a harp of *one* string," and that one broken.

Destructive Fire at Norfolk.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 3.

About 10 o'clock last night, the old City Hotel at Norfolk, formerly kept by the lamented Walters, and used during the rage of the Yellow Fever as a Hospital, was discovered to be on fire. It continued burning during the entire night. The fire companies of Norfolk and Portsmouth were early on the spot, but owing to the scarcity of water, could do nothing more than keep the flames moderated, and thus prevent them from communicating to any other buildings except a few ricketty tenements on Metcalfe's Lane.

But little doubt is entertained that the building was set on fire.

The building was valued at $20,000, and partially insured in the Howard and Franklin Companies.

The Commissioners' Election.

The day of election draws near. Seventeen days alone intervene before the final decision is made. As the day approaches it seems to be more and more the desire of the opposite party to place the matter upon false issues, or at least upon issues which have no sort of connection with the matter in hand. There is no man—no party here or elsewhere that ever pretended to call in question the axiom that Americans should rule America. The State government is composed of gentlemen opposed to the know-nothing order—who are they? Foreigners? No! The Federal officers are appointed by a Federal Executive opposed to the Know-Nothing Order. Are *they* Foreigners? No! They are native citizens. Look around and point out the evidences of this Foreign Rule that so much talk is made about, and the deceptive character of such talk will at once be seen. It will be said that a contest is made in opposition to the exclusive dimonancy of the new Order, because of the Foreign element and influence in town. Now, look a this—the County of New Hanover, outside of the town, has no foriegn influence whatever, and no foreign votes—so with Duplin, Onslow, and all around. Is it to conciliate any foreign influence or to secure foreign votes that the masses of native North Carolinians in these counties take and occupy the position in which we find them? Are the majority of the native citizens of North Carolina Anti-American? We think not. We think no one will hazard the assertion. Among the hardy mountaineers, the descendants of those who fought at King's Mountain and elsewhere, are the majority in favor of any body but Americans ruling America? We really think not, yet the large majority of these citizens went for Clingman and Craige in August last, and these gentlemen stood flat-footed upon the Anti-Know-Nothing ground.

Is there any rule in this land higher than the constitution and the laws? Is not the individual who fulfils all the conditions of the laws enacted in pursuance of the constitution, a legal constitutional American citizen, subject to all the burdens and entitled to all the benefits of citizenship? Is he not taxed as a citizen—can taxation and representation be separated? Is it to be believed that the American people—for *they* are the laws, or, at least, speak through them—is it to be believed that the American people will hold out any thing deceptive or illusory—promise one thing and perform another—say through the laws to the man who swears to support the constitution and renounces all other allegiance, you are a free American citizen—by your conduct as such you must be judged—you have a right to aspire to any position which your fellow-citizens may be disposed to confer upon you and the constitution does not prohibit; and after having so said, for to this the law amounts, then turn round and say—no, sir, you are a marked man—you are a perjurer—you have, to be sure, sworn to support the constitution and the laws, and think that you are entitled to the confidence of your fellow-citizens if your conduct merits it, but it is not so—you are incapable of being even a constable. We cannot believe it. It would be no true Americanism, nor in accordance with the genius of the American people.

"The wild hunt after office" is, perhaps, too justly the reproach of all classes; at least, it is the text of numerous political sermons in which it is charged as a general thing. We should be the last to be the defenders of any such thing on the part of adopted citizens. Offices should seek men and not men offices. But American citizenship is, or ought to be, a sacred deposit by whomsoever possessed or upon whomsoever conferred, and the possessor owes it to himself and to his country to guard its rights, privileges and immunities, whether existing in his own person or in the person of others; and certainly the deprivation and political degradation of any one class of free white men upon whom the character of American citizens has been conferred, is a blow struck at that citizenship itself.

The States are sovereign in all their domestic affairs, and most, if not all of them, require a probationary residence of a longer or shorter period, before the citizen of another State can acquire the character of a citizen of any State into which he may have moved. The man from Virginia, coming to North Carolina, must acquire a citizenship by residence.—And does he not so acquire it, and is he to be made different from others? He may come from some State where opposition to the fundamental element of Southern society is the rule rather than the exception. He, too, acquires citizenship by residence—he attains to the confidence of his Southern fellow-citizens by becoming one of them. The feelings of irritation and prejudice, which Northern aggression and interference may have awakened in Southern minds, no longer apply to him, because, by residence and identification, he himself has become a Southern man. The man born outside of the United States becomes an American in the same way that a man born North becomes a Southern citizen; and, indeed, the separation from all former ties and affinities that might interfere with his undisturbed fulfillment of the duties arising from the position he has assumed, is much more complete in the former than in the latter case. The naturalized citizen, by law, by residence, by feeling and by identification of interests, has become, to all intents and purposes, an American, and is no longer a foreigner, as the man of Northern birth, by the same residence, feeling and identification of interest, becomes a Southerner.

So far as regards the anti-Know-Nothing movement in town, we know that the first call for a meeting was published in the Journal at the urgent request of native citizens of town, and none others.—Whether the movement be successful or not, we know that it will receive the earnest support of gentlemen of both parties, whom to stigmatize as "anti-Americans," is to assert what the common sense of every man must repudiate with contempt. We know that the ticket is composed of gentlemen who have the interests of the town, the *whole* town, as much at heart as any men in it—who would be as far from any deviation from the *true* spirit which should actuate American citizens, North Carolina citizens, Wilmington citizens, as any men upon whom the sun shines.

It certainly must strike any cool observer as a very strange circumstance indeed, that an Order, or Party, which avowedly aims at exclusive control itself should take exception against the fair and open action of other citizens outside of its precincts, and opposed to such control, who use their right as freemen by endeavoring to defeat it. It is matter of notoriety, and will not, we believe, be denied, that the ticket for Commissioners was nominated last Fall by the Order, in council, and put through as such. Can it be possible that any party has arrived at that pitch of arrogance and intolerance as to initiate movements looking to such exclusive jurisdiction, and then to deny the right of other citizens differing from them to organize for their own protection against the proscription or exclusion visited upon all outsiders, whether of native or foreign birth.

The Journal opposes this order, and it does so in company with a clear and very decided majority of the native citizens of North Carolina, as the August election abundantly proved. It opposes it in company with five out of the eight representatives then elected. It opposes it in company with the whole Democratic press of the State—it opposes it, too, in company with many high-minded and honorable Whigs, in the State and out of it, and has a right to oppose it, as it has a right to oppose anything which it deems unjust or subversive of the true interests of the country. The negative praise of a public man that he has made no enemies and awoke no opposition, is about equivalent to a positive censure. We want no such epitaph. The true praise is due to a faithful discharge of duty. Such a course of action, on the part of the friends of the liberal, anti-Know-Nothing ticket, will certainly secure success. Any failure or want of energy will be severely felt, for we need not speak, at this late day, of the efforts or the organization of "the Order." A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and the thing is straight, perfectly straight.

☞ It is certainly a new feature in popular elections, when the element of wealth is brought in to throw its weight in the scales and decide the suffrages of the people. Yet we find such actually introduced apparently as an argument, and we are gravely assured that the K. N. order owns two-thirds of the real estate in town, and this is evidently assigned as a reason why the exclusive control of town matters should be vested in the order, else why the extreme irritation manifested at the movement of those outside of its bounds to assume a position of active opposition rather than tame acquiescence. Whatever way the majority of the citizens of town decide, the minority party, whichsoever that may prove to be, will be bound to submit cheerfully to the decision so made; but not to the assumed supremacy of wealth as indicated by "two-thirds of the real estate." The last thing in the world that we should like to see would be an issue of any kind between the property-holder and the non-property-holder, and we should be the first to deprecate the usually senseless cry of the poor against the rich, for the interests and obligations of both are mutual; but why is this strange thing brought forward now? Why is the doubtful question of comparative wealth brought into the canvass.

We do not know exactly the number of citizens formerly acting with the Democratic party who may have gone into the order in this place, but we do know several who have done so, and come out. We pry into no man's secrets, nor into the secrets of any body of men. Certain it is, however, that the universal expression of every withdrawing member is, and has been, that "it is no place for a Democrat." This without exception.

Somebody in "Ten Thousand a Year," we think, talks about the great Bill for Giving Everybody Everything. Had the Democratic party been able to carry out the objects of that bill, and given everybody everything, we should have heard much less talk of opposition and dissatisfaction. Many extremely disinterested patriots who hated office and the wild hunt after it, enormously, since their hunt had resulted in failure, became suddenly convinced that their old party friends were devoid of discrimination, and unworthy of confidence. This has been the case all over the country. With these disappointed men, others were carried over, no doubt, with all honesty of purpose on their part; many have already found out their mistake and returned to the ranks of those they had left; others will follow. But it would be the very extreme of folly for any number of discontented individuals to fancy themselves the Democratic party, or to think that, because they have chosen to desert the standard of their party, that standard no longer waves. From the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Maine to Texas, the Democratic party is a unit upon this issue. It was a unit upon this issue in North Carolina in August last, and it triumphed by a larger majority than the party had ever obtained in the State. A child may stand on the bow of a steamer moving down the river and fancy that the banks are moving; that child would not be more mistaken than those few disappointed or disaffected Democrats who fancy that, because their cockle-shell is adrift, the whole solid continent of Democracy is moving. Let any one take a look around—a look embracing the Democracy of the country—and he will be convinced that it stands where it always stood, and that the Democratic party of Wilmington stands with it, where it always stood, as an integral part of the States'-Rights Democracy of the country. Every Democrat has been pained to part with old and valued political friends whom they believed to be honestly mistaken, but still cheered by the reflection that the mistake would soon be discovered, and everything become straight again, and such, indeed, is the progress of events, and this progress, we have no doubt, will be greatly accelerated as time rolls on.

But although the Democratic party may be the only political organization which is a unit in this matter, it is nevertheless a fact that many high-minded whigs, who find themselves deserted by their party, which seems strangely enough to have surrendered bag and baggage to the new order, are with the Democracy in this matter, and although their numbers may be few, their honesty and weight of character cannot be doubted or called in question.

The able and venerable Longstreet of Mississippi, Stevens, Toombs, and others of Georgia, Kerr of North Carolina, numbers in Virginia, Reverdy Johnson and Senator Pratt of Maryland, are but specimens of the high order of men in the old whig ranks who have taken this ground.

What folly then is it to talk about the opposition to Know Nothingism as a foreign party, since, obviously on the face of it, it is no such thing. On the contrary it is the great conservative element of American politics. The great national party of the country, which is destined to certain success during the contests of the coming year.

So much then for the considerations of general politics, which may not be, and we confess, are not strictly relevant or altogether applicable to the circumstances of the contested municipal election in Wilmington, but which have been forced into the discussion by the opposite party. So far as the real matter in hand goes it is not an attempt on the part of the opponents of Know Nothing rule, to establish any party government of town, but the reverse. The Order was the first to initiate such rule, and to get rid of it, if possible, those outside of the order have been forced into the adoption of the course they are pursuing. We take it that the general admission will be made that the municipal affairs of town ought not to be made party or political questions. The order first made them so. It assumed the responsibility of a political government, and must of course meet the opposition to such government.

The Journal is the oldest paper in town, and, for many years, it has taken its part, as a public journal, in all the questions appertaining to the public interests, in which its proprietors have certainly as large a stake as those of any other paper in town. It will continue to do so, as a matter equally of right and of duty. It remains to be seen, on the 20th day of this month, how the majority of the citizens of town will vote. We sincerely believe that, if the full strength is polled, the result will be all that can be desired, and we would suggest to all, that the exercise of the elective franchise is not simply a privilege. It is also a duty—a responsibility.

GREENSBORO' AND DANVILLE.—The Greensboro' Patriot of the 30th ult., makes a call upon all persons either in North Carolina or Virginia, who want a Plank Road from Greensboro' to the Virginia Line, to meet at Greensboro' on the 22nd inst., to get up stock and organize. Of course we take it that the point on the Virginia Line is to be Danville, and the object in view is a move towards the "Danville Connection."

A Very Pretty Quarrel as it Stands.

The American *Organ*, the Central Mouth-piece of the Know Nothing order, is again under the editorial management of Judge Vespasian Ellis. The Judge is hungry, and the *Organ* turns hard, it wants oiling. Congress meets to-day, and the *Organ* wants to do the printing of the House. That the *Organ* may get the printing of the House it will be necessary for the brethren to have such printing to bestow—to have such printing to bestow they must all pull together and perhaps fuse with the Republicans. The *Organ* insists that the 12th article of the Philadelphia platform must be abandoned, as it has been repudiated by the order in all the Northern States, at any rate. On the other hand, the Southern members of the order don't seem to like that, as they insist that the said 12th article is the only thing that gives the Philadelphia platform anything of a national character. The *Organ* maintains that if any attempt is made to establish any test with regard to slavery, the thing is up. Speaking of the 12th article as a test the *Organ* says:

"If persisted in by our Southern friends in Congress, it will inevitably divide the American party by geographical lines—throw the organization of the House into the hands of the administration and continue the present dynasty in power for at least another term. * * * * * *

"We believe that all the Councils in the Northern and Northwestern States, have repudiated the Philadelphia platform, and we suppose that the 'American' members of Congress from those States *stand severally upon their own* State platforms. * *

"We see, therefore, no other probable results likely to flow from the adoption of this 'plan' than these: that the Democratic party will control the House of Representatives, and the *American party will be most effectually destroyed.*"

The Richmond Whig rebukes the Organ for arguing that the "American" party was designed for nothing else than keeping foreigners out of office and properly adds that:

"It is useless to talk about the alarming influx of foreigners, and the necessity of confining the reins of government to the hands of *natives*, unless the natives to whose hands you would confide them are of the right stripe. We could name any number of foreign-born citizens whom we and the whole South would trust, even with the power and patronage of the Presidency, in preference to hundreds of native born Americans." * * * *

"If, however, it is true, as the *Organ* says, that the American party 'in the Northern and Northwestern States have repudiated the Philadelphia Platform,' then the South should repudiate them, and all who sustain them—even though in so doing the *Organ* should fail to realize its hopes in the way of the public printing. We trust that the Southern members of the American party will indignantly refuse to cast their votes for the proprietors of the *Organ* or anybody else, who does not stand bodily, fairly and squarely upon the Philadelphia platform. Vote for any sound Democrat on the top of the ground, in preference to any Whig or American who is a trimmer, and mealy-mouthed on the subject of slavery and Southern rights."

It is evident that the crisis has arrived, and the evidences of dissolution come more promptly and decidedly than had been anticipated. Either way the thing is up and the game out. *Without* the 12th article there is no shadow of nationality connected with the order. *With* it there is no shadow of agreement among the members. Let us wait for the new developments and something will happen.

☞ The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the evening of the 30th, with Liverpool dates to the 17th. The news might be summed up "as per last." Really, there is nothing new. Cotton and Spirits are the same. Breadstuffs slightly advanced, which may be regarded as rather unfavorable than otherwise.

Rumors of peace, or the re-opening of negotiations are about, but don't appear to amount to anything. Omar Pasha had advanced into Georgia, and defeated a Russian force consisting mainly of Georgia militia. The affair does not seem to have been very important. A Russian cadet had deserted and reported that Gortschakoff is determined to hazard an attack on the allies, and every night his advanced posts were reinforced and supported by field artillery. If Gortschakoff does attack it will be because of the necessity of his position, and that he can't help himself. If he don't the allies won't this winter.

The French exhibition has closed.

OUTSIDE LEGISLATORS.—We find it stated in the papers, and we have no doubt truly, that three "eminent merchants" of New York have arranged for a winter residence at the National Capital, to wit:—"Commodore" George Law, "Commodore" Vander bilt, and "Commodore" Collins Champagne, free passages, and other "delicate attentions," will be the order of the day and night; for the rival commodores are rival candidates for the people's money, for their respective lines. Like William the Third, who came to England talking the language rather imperfectly, and benignantly remarked, "I come for your goods—for *all* your goods," we have no doubt these patriotic steamboat people come for the people's goods, and would have no great scruples against taking all their goods.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—A report of the death of this eminent statesman, which reached New York, Washington, &c., on Friday last, caused considerable excitement and regret, and would have caused much more had it received full credit. It turns out to have been unfounded. On the contrary, the latest and most authentic accounts represent Judge Douglas health as improving surely, although slowly. It is probable that he may not be able to attend to his Senatorial duties before the beginning of the year.

COL. WOOD'S EXHIBITION.—It will be seen tha Col. Wood's exhibition of Human Wonders opens at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday, and will keep open during the week. The Bearded Lady and the Swiss Warbler we have seen, and can vouch for their being exactly as represented, as we have no doubt the "Young Esau" and the Giantess are. We have no doubt but that the exhibition will be visited by our citizens generally during the week, as they can drop in quietly without any noise or confusion and take their families with them. See advertisement.

MR. DOBBIN.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, writing under date of the 28th ult. says:

"Secretary Dobbin does not intend to resign. He may, perhaps, go to Florida for the restoration of his health. The President entertains a special regard for him, and is, indeed averse to any change in the Cabinet."

This, we have reason to believe is about the true state of the case. We have been pleased to learn from gentlemen who have recently seen Mr. Dobbin, that the fears entertained by his friends in regard to the state of his health have been greatly exaggerated, if not unfounded. His lungs are not impaired, at least such is the unanimous verdict of experienced medical men. The bronchitis under which he labors, is not the result of any organic disease, but rather of over-attention to business, acting upon a delicate frame. Mr. Dobbin's friends of all parties, including nearly every man in the State, will, we feel certain, be pleased to receive favourable accounts of his situation.

☞ The George Law arrived at New York on the 30th, with over two millions of specie, but no later news.

Springfield Municipal Election.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 3.—Ansel Phelps, Jr., democrat, (late a whig,) was elected Mayor to-day, over the present know-nothing incumbent, by 200 plurality. The republican ticket for aldermen was elected.

Congress.

So far, no organization of the House. On Monday there were four ballotings for Speaker, but without any result. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, Regular Democrat, received 74 votes, the highest number for any candidate; Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Whig, Abolitionist and Know-Nothing, was the next highest, having received 57 votes.

The Southern Know-Nothing and National Democrats and Whigs had a caucus, and resolved to reject all fusion with the Free-Soilers, but without any hope of defeating them.

The Know-Nothings resolved to vote for Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, with the hope of drawing over the Democrats by conceding to them the clerk or printer.

Some appeared to think it probable that an organization would be effected yesterday, and the message be sent in to-day. We have received no telegraph, announcing the organization of the House, and therefore remain under the impression that it is still unorganized.

Conjectures are almost as numerous as are the individuals engaged in making them; but one thing may be set down as certain. There is a certain quantity of milk in the cocoanut, and it will require a certain amount of force to get at it, and that certain amount will be exerted. In plain terms, there is certain patronage. The different elements of opposition to the Administration may differ among themselves, but they, at least, agree upon one point—the spoils, and they will be certain to fuse for the spoils. They will not fuse a bit more than is necessary, but they will fully understand each other, and fuse *all* that is necessary for that purpose, having first arranged for a "fair divide."

CONGRESS.—Nothing done on Tuesday towards an organization of the House, unless we consider five ineffectual ballottings as amounting to something.—We give the detailed vote on the last ballotting:

FOR MR. RICHARDSON.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bayly, Bell, Bocock, Bowin, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Calwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith, Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Stephens, Steward, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, jr. Winslow, and John V. Wright.—75.

FOR MR. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bingham, Bliss, Brenten, Ezra Clark, jr., Colfax, Cumback, Dean, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Ingliston, Kelsey, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Killian Miller, Moore, Morgan, Parker, Pettit, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Ellihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, jr., Watson, Welch, Woodruff, and Woodworth.—51.

FOR MR. BANKS, JR.—Messrs. Henry Bennett, Buffington, Burlingame, Chaffee, Comins, Cragin, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, De Witt, Emrie, Flagler, Grow, Robert B. Hall, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Andrew Oliver, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Sage, Spinner, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Trafton, and Wood.—31.

FOR MR HENRY M FULLER.—Messrs. Bradshaw, Broom, James H. Campbell, Covode, Dick, Edie, Edwards, Haven, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, Sneed, Todd, Tyson, and Zollicoffer.—21.

FOR MR. HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—Messrs. John P. Campble, Carlile, Cox, Foster, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Alexander K. Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Ready, William R. Smith, Swope, Trippe, and Underwood—16.

FOR MR. PENNINGTON.—Messrs. Bishop, Clawson, Henry M. Fuller, Knox, Meacham, Norton, Pelton, Robbins, Stranahan, and Wakeman—10.

FOR MR. VALK.—Messrs. Henry Winter Davis, James M, Harriss, and Ricaud—3.

FOR MR. HOWARD.—Messrs. Billinghurst and Cadwalader C. Washburne—2.

FOR MR. HAVEN.—Messrs. Etheridge, Valk, and Whitney—3.

FOR MR. CARLILE.—Messrs. Hoffman and H. Marshall—2.

FOR MR. THURSTON.—Messrs. Nichols and Williams—2.

FOR MR. ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.—Mr. Lewis D. Campbell—1.

FOR MR. ETHERIDGE.—Mr. Cullen—1.

FOR MR. A. OLIVER.—Mr. Wheeler—1.

FOR MR. WHEELER.—Mr. Banks, jr.—1.

FOR MR. WALKER.—Mr. Eustis, jr.—1.

FOR MR. ZOLLICOFFER.—Mr. Rivers—1.

FOR MR. H. W. DAVIS.—Mr. Walker—1.

It would appear that the Democrats had determined to run Howell Cobb, for a while, though it is impossible to see any chance for his election any more than for that of Mr. Richardson. With little exception, the vote of the Northern opposition was thrown for Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, or N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, two of the most virulent anti-slavery men in the Union. Among those voting for these gentlemen we find the body of the "*National* Americans" of the Northern States.

But look at the phalanx of good men, and true, whose votes stand recorded for Mr. Richardson, the Democratic nominee. Compare the lists and be satisfied.

☞ MR. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, is the Democratic candidate for the Speakership of the House. The opposition do not seem to have agreed upon any man in caucus.

MR. BANKS, of Petersburg, is the Democratic candidate for Clerk, Mr. Forney having declined. Mr. Banks is editor of the Southside Democrat.

Exciting News from Kansas—One Man Killed—The Military Called Out—Houses Given to the Flames.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—We have accounts from Independence to-day, stating that the armed free States men had attempted to drive Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery settler, from his claim near Hickory Point.

Mr. Coleman killed one of his assailants, when a mob gathered together, drove him and other settlers off, and then burned down their houses. The ringleader in this was arrested by Marshal Jones, and taken to Lecompton.

Gov. Shannon has called out the militia.

Many citizens from Independence, Weston and St. Joseph's have gone to offer their services to the Governor to restore order. The people of Lawrence are in arms, and have five pieces of artillery.

A number of houses have been burnt in Douglas county, and several families driven to Missouri for refuge.

The law and order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to assist the Sheriff in the execution of the laws. Sixteen houses were burned at Hickory Point, and several of the citizens were missing.

Latest from Kansas—The Border Troubles—Civil War Imminent.—Call from Gov. Shannon on the President for Military Aid.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec 3.—Later advices have been received from Kansas, of a startling character. Gov. Shannon has telegraphed to the President the condition of affairs: One thousand men had arrived in Lawrence and rescued a prisoner from the sheriff of Douglas county, burned several houses and destroyed other property. The President is asked by Gov. Shannon to order troops from Fort Leavenworth, to aid him in the execution of the law.

Dispatches from Weston announce startling intelligence from Atchison. The free State officers had taken possession of important papers, and an attack on Atchison was anticipated. Word had been sent to Weston, for fifty armed men.

The Washington Union.

The Washington *Union* will hereafter be conducted under the firm of A. O. P. Nicholson and J. W. Forney, as joint editors and proprietors, in accordance with a previous arrangement. During the present session of Congress, and the campaign for the presidency, every effort will be made to render the *Union* worthy of the support and confidence of the American democracy. It will unhesitatingly support the principles of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and will be open to the defence of every democrat who is assailed by the enemies of the constitution. Committed to no one candidate for the presidency, and prepared, with all its energies, to support the nominee of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, it will never be found wanting in the hour of trial, but will maintain its position against all combinations, and at every hazard. We take this occasion to tender to the democracy throughout the country our heartfelt thanks for the constantly-increasing patronage which we have received. Our subscription now is larger by many thousands than it has ever been, and it is growing daily at an average of not less than one hundred. It is our determination to merit these marks of democratic confidence by increased exertions.—*Union.*

Important from Madrid.

We have been favored with the substance of a letter received in this city, by the last European mail, from a gentleman in Madrid, whose official relations to the Spanish Government give him the very best facilities for acquiring information regarding the motives and objects of the diplomatic moves made at the Capital. This letter furnishes the key to the attitude of menace which the British Government has so unexpectedly and suddenly assumed towards that of Spain.

The British Government has, for many months past, been in possession of all the facts regarding the expulsion of Mr. Boylan from Cuba, but while there was a hope that Spain would be induced to join the Alliance against Russia, and furnish a contingent of 25,000 men for the Crimean service, Boylan's case was held in abeyance, and, until quite recently, there was a prospect that it would never be publicly heard of again.

Recent events, however, have shown the weakness of the present Spanish Government, and made it apparent that the Ministry cannot, with safety, attempt the consummation of the projected alliance. This being intimated to the British Government, it immediately revises the Boylan case, and strengthens it with the affair of the alleged Spanish slaver captured by a British cruiser and sent to Sierra Leone for trial. Lord Howden is instructed to threaten the Spanish Government with the direct consequences unless certain demands which he has preferred are promptly complied with.

These demands, according to the letter to which we have referred, are—first, reparation for the alleged Boylan outrage, and second, more stringent regulations for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The English Government calls on Spain to amend the treaty of 1845, to give new guarantees, and to establish new rules against the importation of slaves into Cuba. The Boylan case is taken up, not because of its justice, but as a cover under which England may effect ulterior designs. Other matters are, therefore, connected with it, so that England may make its settlement depend upon Spain's compliance with the other demands.

Spain resists the demands made regarding slave importations into Cuba, because without these importations Cuba would soon cease to be valuable to her, and she would be completely ruined. But England, while pressing the Spanish Government to the alternative of war or submission to her demands, cunningly proposes that if it will amend the Treaty of 1845 in the manner desired, she will permit Spain to introduce 60,000 *apprentices* from Africa into Cuba. Of course, the permission to introduce 60,000, means permission to introduce five times or ten times that number, only they must be introduced as *emancipados* under England's protection—that is, by virtue of a treaty which will give England a right to interfere at any time in the internal affairs of Cuba.—It is also intimated to Spain, that if she accedes to the proposed revision of the treaty, she will be excused from any active co-operation in the present war.

It is easy to foresee what will be the consequences to Spain and to Cuba, if England's demands are complied with; and if they are not complied with, the seizure of Cuba and the emancipation of all the blacks is the alternative presented. England's object is to Africanize Cuba, either by effecting an arrangement which will flood the island with *Emancipados*, destroy the value of the present slave property, and result ultimately in the expulsion or massacre of the white population; or, by bringing on a rupture with Spain, which will furnish her the opportunity to blockade Cuba with the fleet concentrating in the West Indies, seize the Cuban ports and raise a revolt among the blacks. Assuredly, Palmerston's policy ought no longer to be a mystery to the Government or people of this country.

During the recent anti-American excitement in England, some of the London Journals threatened us with a few black regiments from Jamaica, to be landed among our Southern slave population; but if Palmerston succeeds in adding Cuba to the empire of negro dominion in the West Indies, the threat of invading the United States with an army of savages would then be one of terrible significance England once the protector of the black race in Cuba, as she now professes to be of the Mosquito Indians, would soon be the possessor of the island, and to land fifty thousand or even one hundred thousand negroes from Cuba and Jamaica on our southern coast would not be impracticable to a power possessing the largest navy in the world.

The question, however, is one of still deeper and more pressing interest to the people of Cuba, Spaniards as well as Cubans. Their lives and their property are at stake; and the weakness of the Spanish government deprives them of all security from that quarter. Palmerston's character for unscrupulousness has not to be revealed. It is known long since, and Spaniards, Cubans, or Americans who think that the baseness of the attributed design will make him pause in its execution, may soon have their dangerous illusion dispelled. Look out for Spain's submission or the appearance of a hostile British fleet at the Havana before the new year is a month old.

[*N. Y. Sun.*

Elopement—Extraordinary Proceedings.

The Claiborne (La.) Advocate of the 31st ultimo has an account of an extraordinary series of events, which is published under the heading, "Elopement, marriage, civil commotion, and bloodshed," and of which the following is a condensation:

About four or six weeks ago there eloped from Terryville, in Claiborne parish, one Dr. Clement and one Sarah T. Wafer, an orphan heiress of a wealthy Louisiana planter, being at the time at school at Terryville. To Arkansas they proceeded with the utmost despatch, where the nuptial ceremony was duly performed.

On their return the happy couple were met by the brother of the bride, who proceeded to chastise the groom for the abduction of his sister. Finally, however, they were allowed to proceed to the residence of the doctor in Arcadia, Bienville parish, whence, a few days afterwards, the bride was summoned to the bedside of a sick sister. While at her house, Mrs. Clement signed a letter written by her brother-in-law, in which she accussed her husband of deception, cowardice, age and ugliness, and avowing her determination not to live with him. She then accompanied her sister to Red river, in the parish of *Rossiter*, and took up her residence in the house of another sister.

Dr Clement followed in pursuit with fifteen stalwart friends, armed *cap a pie*, and demanded the person of Mrs. Clement, who, under the circumstances, yielded, on condition that she should be taken to the residence of her uncle, Rev. Mr. Wafer, an estimable gentleman, and be there allowed two days for reflection as to her future course.

Her brother immediately raised a force of armed men, and undertook to rescue his sister, but on approaching the house of his uncle found it surrounded by the Doctor's army, with cocked guns, and thought fit to retire.

He immediately proceeded to Homer, and made such representations as caused the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Clement and party for the forcible abduction and imprisonment of his sister.—The Deputy Sheriff summoned a posse, to whom the Doctor's party submitted.

Next morning, about nine o'clock, Claiborne was thrown into violent commotion by the sudden appearance in its midst, on horseback, and with double-barrelled guns, of the entire body of men, some sixty in number, thrown together, as above stated, on the night previous, and in the centre of the concourse, *mirribile dictu*, the hero and heroine, seated side by side in a buggy. The bloodshed spoken of above was caused by the accidental discharge of one of the guns of this party, wounding a lawyer who was standing in his office.

The parties were brought before a justice for trial, and a habeus corpus was issued by the Judge of the District Court, and served upon the Doctor, commanding him to produce the body of his wife. The result of the trial was that all parties were discharged.—But trouble had not ended here; for, while the excitement was going on, our heroine was spirited

Secret Political Societies.

Under the stress of the public indignation, which has been aroused against the manifest evil of secret political organizations, the organs of the Know-Nothing party are urging the withdrawal of the secret feature, so far as it may be withdrawn, from the rules and rituals of that body. However patriotic these people may regard themselves, their machinery may be put in motion for the worst and most treasonable purposes. As the N. O. Delta truly remarks, it now governs the abolitionists and free-soilers of the North, who call themselves Know-Somethings. The same party, in Kansas, have adapted it to their meridian. They call themselves the Kansas Legion; and, instead of councils or wigwams, they have encampments; instead of Noble Grands and Presidents, they have Generals and Colonels. The St. Louis Republican publishes the "Constitution and Ritual of the Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion of Kansas Territory; Adopted April 4th, 1855." Except that they endow the officers with military titles, we find but little difference in either the Constitution or the ritual of the Kansas Legion, from what purported to be the Constitution and ritual of the Know-Nothing Order, published in the newspapers. Take for instance, the following:

RITUAL OF SUBORDINATE REGIMENTS.

OPENING CEREMONY.

[The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Quarter Master, Pay Master, Aid and Sentinels, being in their respective places, the Regiment shall be called to order, and thus addressed by the Colonel.]

Colonel.—Fellow soldiers in the Free State Army: The hour has arrived when we must resume the duties devolving upon us. Let us each, with a heart devoted to justice, patriotism and liberty, attend closely to all the regulations laid down for our government and action, each laboring to make this review pleasant and profitable to ourselves and a blessing to our country. Aid, are the sentinels at their posts with closed doors?

Aid.—They are.

Colonel.—Aid, you will now review the troops in the Regiment passwords.

Aid, (after examination.)—I have examined them personally, and find each correct.

INITIATION.

[The member proposing a friend for membership, shall announce him when in readiness; and at the proper time the Aid shall present him to the Colonel, and thus address him:]

Worthy Colonel, the candidate proposed and vouched for is now in readiness for enlistment in our army.

Colonel.—The Aid will present the candidate to the Quarter Master (thus addressing him:)

Aid.—Quarter Master, I am directed by our Colonel to present you this person, who is desirous of enlisting in our ranks.

Q. Master.—Sir, you have doubtless been informed of the general design of the institution to which you now seek admission. Permit me, however, by authority, to state to you more fully those principles, that you may more clearly understand what you are to expect. You will be required, first, to take an obligation of secresy, by holding up your right hand and repeating after me. When I pronounce my name you pronounce yours.

OBLIGATION.

I, ——, solemnly pledge my honor as a man, that I will never reveal, or cause to be revealed, in any manner, or to any person, the fact that I have been an applicant for admission to this institution, or anything which has or may hereafter be communicated to me, or the names of the persons present—all this I promise.

Q. Master.—This institution is temporary and local in its character and nature. It is designed for the Territory of Kansas, and is to continue at least until the vote shall have settled the question as to whether Kansas shall be a FREE or a SLAVE State. The requirements of this institution will not interfere with rights of conscience, or the duties you owe to yourselves, your families, your country or your God. They will conflict with no law of the land. We seek, in a noble, honorable and just manner, to accomplish two things. First: To secure to Kansas the blessing and prosperity of being a Free State; and, Second: To protect the ballot-box from the leprous touch of unprincipled men. Such are our principles. Do you still desire admission?

Candidate.—I do.

Q. Master.—You will then enroll your name in full upon this book, after which the Aid will conduct you to the Colonel for further instructions.

Aid.—Worthy Colonel, I am directed to present this person to you for instructions.

Colonel.—Sir, it is with joy we welcome you to this place, to these scenes, and to this sacred alliance. We trust you will find in us that purity of purpose, and we hope we will find in you such nobleness and truth, that this union may result in constantly increasing regard, confidence and love between us.—This country is yours by adoption, and as belonging to you and your children, you feel a deep interest in its prosperity, its honor and its destiny. We are here where slavery intends making its next innovation; already we have had a foretaste of its contaminating touch, and knowing that strength lies in union—feeling that our country and our God demands of us in this emergency, and that every man should do his duty, we have banded ourselves together under solemn bonds, in order that we may know our own strength, may act in concert throughout this whole territory, and thus exert an influence, possess an efficiency, and enjoy personal and civil protection, which, as mere individuals, we could not obtain.—With these explanations upon our part, we shall ask of you that you take with us an obligation, placing yourself in the same attitude as before.

OBLIGATION.

I——, in the most solemn manner, here in the presence of Heaven and these witnesses, bind myself that I will never reveal, nor cause to be revealed, either by word, look, or sign, by writing, printing, engraving, painting, or in any manner whatsoever, anything pertaining to this institution, save to persons duly qualified to receive the same. I will never reveal the name of this organization, the place of meeting, the fact that any person is a member of the same, or even the existence of the organization, except to persons legally qualified to receive the same.

Should I at any time withdraw or be suspended, or expelled from this organization, I will keep this obligation to the end of my life. If any books, papers or moneys belonging to this organization, be entrusted to my care or keeping, I will faithfully and completely deliver up the same to my successor in office, or any one legally authorized to receive them. I will never knowingly propose a person for membership in this Order, who is not in favor of making Kansas a free State, and who I feel satisfied, will exert his entire influence to bring about this result. I will support, maintain and abide by any honorable movement made by the organization to secure this great end, which will not conflict with the law of the country, and the Constitution of the United States. I will unflinchingly vote for and support the candidates nominated by the organization, in preference to any and all others.

To all of this obligation I do most solemnly promise and affirm, binding myself under penalty of being expelled from this organization, of having my name published in the several Territorial Encampments as a perjuror before heaven and a traitor to my country—of passing through life scorned and reviled by man frowned on by devils, forsaken by angels, and abandoned by God.

Colonel. Gentlemen you have enlisted in a noble army, battling in a glorious cause. For thirty-three years this soil has been to us considered free. We live in Kansas. We love her hills, her prairies, her streams and her skies. We wish to build up a noble State. Believing that slavery makes ignorant men and ignorant States, for ourselves and our children we desire such an enactment as will ensure to us intelligent laws, a public policy, and an educated people. We believe that slavery spreads immorality and licentiousness through the communities where it exists, and wish for ourselves, for our wives, and for our children, to live in a land where no class of people are by legal compulsion made the victims of the brutal passions of another class. We wish, and we expect to have here, a State where the right of opinion shall not insure persecution, and where freedom of speech shall not be a crime. In a word, if we make Kansas free, education, morality religion, internal peace, and pecuniary success will be vastly increased among us. If treacherous or slothful to the duties devolving upon us, we bring a deep disgrace and mortal anguish in our very midst, which will be more tormenting than the scorpion's sting.

There are signs by which members of this organization may know each other. Colonel will give them to the candidates. There is also a grip. There is a certifying conversation and signals of distress. There are passwords which none communicate to you save the presiding officer, or upon his authority, and you cannot communicate them to another save to the Aid upon your examination. These passwords are invariably given in a whisper.

Instructions on entering Regiments are these: At outer door—any alarm—here you will give the Sentinel the password, at inner door three raps—here you will give the Sentinel your name, number of your Regiment, and explanation to the term password.—Salute the presiding officer, both in your ingress and egress, by placing your right hand on the breast and gently bowing.

Appointments of the S. C. Conference.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—H. A. C. Walker, P. E.
Cumberland—Wm P Monson.
Trinity—Joseph Cross.
Bethel—J T Wightman.
St Sames—W E Boon.
Cooper River—W W Jones, H E Ogburn.
" " Mission—Geo W Moore.
St Andrewss "
Cypress Circuit—Wm H Lawton.
St George—H A M Williams.
" " Mission—A Nettle.
Pon Pon " W C Kirkland.
Walterboro'—A W Walker, W A Hemingway.
Ashepoo Mission—B G Bowman, E A Price.
Prince William—Wm Hutto.
Black Swamp—Samuel Leard, H G Stacy.
Savan. River Mission—J Crook, —— Ogburn.
Okatie "
Edisto " Chas Wilson.
Beaufort " J R Coburn.
GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—Chas Betts, P E.
Georgetown—Thos Miller, J W Miller, Super.
Santee Mission—Joseph Parker, —— Burgess.
Sawpit " M A McKibben.
Black River Mission—J A Mood, —— Wiggins.
" " Circuit—M L Banks.
Mingo Mission—Dubose.
Lynchburg—L A Johnson.
Conwayboro'—E E Boyden, G R Rembert.
Waccamaw Mission—Wm Cassel, J W Stokes.
Marion Station—C H Prichard,
" Circuit—L M Little, R R Pegues.
Bennettsville—H L Mood, J W Girder.
Society Hill Mission—J P Hughes.
Cheraw—Bond English.
Darlington—A McCorquodale, L A Dramon.
Liberty Chapel Mission—S A Mennick.
COLUMBIA DISTRICT—W Crook, P E.
Washington—W A Gamewell, W Smith.
Marion—F A Mood.
Congaree Mission—N Tally.
Columbia, Ch—J S Irvin.
R F Fork Mission—A L Mission.
Barnwell " E J Meynardie.
Orangeburg " D J Simmons, W W Mood.
Lexington " W Rush.
Santee " D W Scale.
Upper Santee " A P Avant.
Sumpterville—Wm H Fleming.
Sumter Circuit—J J Fleming, J T Munds, Sup.
Fairfield " A B McGilvary.
Chester—J H Robinson.
" Circuit—
Winnsboro,—C McCloud.
CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—H C Parsons, P E.
Charlotte Station—J R Pickett.
" Circuit—J Watts.
Concord " J L Shuford.
Albemarle " E G Jones.
Wadesboro' Station—O A Darby.
" Circuit—S H Brown, A J Evans.
Chesterfield—S Jones.
Camden—Jas Stacy.
Wateree Mission—A J Coffin, Harmon.
Lancaster—Jas H Ward.
Pleasant Grove—G W Ivy.
Dutchman's Creek—
Catawba Mission—W A Clarke.
Shelby District—J W Kelly.
" Station—S B Jones.
" Circuit—Daniel May, Thompson.
Rutherford—E F Kistler.
Lincolnton—
Dallas—
South M Mission—Wm B Curry.
Shelby—J T Kilgo.
Morgantown—R P Franks.
McDowell—W A Connelly.
Lenoir—
Mockville Station—A H Lester.
" Circuit—J W North.
COKESBURY DISTRICT—R J Boyd, P E.
" Circuit—H H Durant, G W Creighton.
Graniteville and Aiken Mission—J A Porter, J S Conner.
Edgefield—J H Zimmerman, J F Nelson.
Newbury Station—W A McSwain.
" Circuit—M Parker, D D Byars.
Union—Wm Martin, J Hill.
Tiger River Mission—J Finger.
Laurens—Thos Raynor, J B Martin.
Greenville Station—F M Kennedy.
" Circuit—M Eady, A Stevens.
Mt Tryon Mission—H A Glenn.
Jocasse " L Scarboro.
Pickens—To be supplied.
Pendleton—A M Chrietzburg.

WALKER AND HIS MEN.—We have seen a private letter from a member of Walker's fillibustering force in Nicaragua, bearing the latest date from that quarter, wherein the writer says that tho' victory has crowned their arms, they find it the hardest job conceivable to obtain the wherewithal to satisfy their stomachs. For some days before the letter in question was written, they had been reduced to the necessity of living wholly on plantains, which are anything but food suited to keep up in the systems of troops, the peculiar view of fillibustering Americans The writer seemed to be of the impression that plantains, and nothing but plantains, would soon reduce them so in flesh and spirits, as that a live Yankee would not be more than half a match for an ordinary native; as the latter can stand the vegetable diet through habit. —*Washington Star.*

A correspondent of the Standard gives a short account of the *great* know-nothing mass meeting held at Halifax recently, which has been magnified by our know-nothing contemporaries. He puts down the number present at 198 men, women and girls, 17 boys, 49 negroes, 10 musicians—making a grand total of 300. But even this was a big crowd for a know-nothing meeting these times. The stock is low.

New Hanover and Brunswick County Agricultural Society.

We learn that a meeting of this Society is to be held here during the coming week, when our County Court will be in session and the attendance large. We think, really, that the people of the counties ought to take a more active interest in its success than they appear to do. Other counties are moving, and with good results. Should we alone be behind hand? We think not.

☞ OPENED THIS MORNING, per Adams & Co., from direct importation, 10 pieces superb finish Doeskins,
20 " " " Bl'k Cloths,
16 " Fancy Cloths—the colors of each piece warranted. Olive Brown, Green, Black and Blue Beaver Cloths.

All the above are imported by our Northern house expressly for *custom work*. We sell no goods by the yard. To merchants, we would sell by the piece, if orders are given in time for our January importations. We can save to retailers at least 10 per cent. on cash purchases.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, Manufacturers of Superior Clothing, Importers and Dealers in Dress Goods for Gents—also, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, 38 Market street.
Dec. 7th.—[14-1t.

ANTI-KNOW NOTHING MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that a public meeting of all persons opposed to the Know-Nothing Order, will be held at the Court House, in this place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. The public generally is respectfully requested to attend.

Dec. 5th, 1855.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

Persons laboring under this distressing malady will find DR. HANCE'S Epilepetic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Fallings Fits. These Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and although prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit to all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. The dyspeptic patient, whose stomach has lost the power of duly converting food into a life sustaining element, is relieved by a single course of the extraordinary Pills. The gastric fluid re-acquires its solvent power, and the crude nutriment which was a load and a burden to the sufferer, while his digestive organization was paralyzed and unstrung, becomes under the wholesome revolution created in the system, the basis of strength, activity, and health.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price—one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.
Dec. 4th, 1855—76-1w—14-1w.

Anti-Know Nothing Nominations for Commissioners of Wilmington.

STEPHEN D. WALLACE,
Dr. J. D. BELLAMY,
JOHN DAWSON,
T. C. MILLER,
THOMAS H. HOWEY,
D. A. LAMONT,
JOHN A. TAYLOR.

☞ *ELECTION the third Thursday in December, the 20th day.*

What the New York City Folks say of
McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer His son then mentioned Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die. They at once procured a bottle of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 12½ Cannon street New York City.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS. Dec. 4-1wd&w

☞ PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUS Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drug; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT & Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.
Nov. 19th.—[t17D.

☞ "The whole press of Philadelphia are out in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitators and counterfeiters have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters." —*Herald.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.
Nov. 27.—[t8D d&w.

MARRIED.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Leggett, Mr. A. J. SWINSON, of this town, to Miss E. JOHNSON.

On the 3rd inst., by Rev. E. H. Ranney, Mr. WILLIAM DENT, to Mrs. MARY ANN PEBWORTH, both of Wilmington.

In Duplin County, near Hallsville, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., by B. Southerland, Esq., JOHN M. CHASTEN, Esq., to Miss SUSAN A. HALL, all of Duplin.

In Bladen county, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. JAMES F. OLIVER, of Duplin county, to Miss LUCY JONES, of Bladen county.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, SARAH ELIZA, infant daughter of Sylvester and Sarah Petteway, aged six weeks.

In Cumberland county, on Tuesday evening last, very suddenly, Mrs. McDANIEL, wife of the Rev James McDaniel.

At Smithville, N. C., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 27th, of injuries caused by the explosion of a can of Burning Fluid, ANNIE, daughter of Simon S. and Elizabeth Grissom, aged 9 years, 9 months and 16 days.

Thus has suddenly passed away from earth one who was the idol of her parents, and whose budding charms gave bright promise of future excellence. The writer of this knew little Annie well. Her's was indeed a character of rare beauty and loveliness. To the sprightliness and intelligence of a woman, she united all the artlessness and innocence of the child. Her guileless heart, sweet temper, affectionate and obliging disposition, won the love, while her extraordinary intelligence excited the admiration of all who knew her. Sad and heavy indeed is the affliction to the parents of this lovely child; for she was the light and joy of their hearthstone, and the one to whom, with fond pride, they looked for comfort in their declining years. But, in the last moments of the little sufferer, there was much to give consolation, and (were that possible) to reconcile them to their loss. From the first she seemed conscious that her injuries were mortal, and remarked: "Mother, I am going to die and want to go to Heaven;" and, upon being taken to her bed, and assured by the Doctor that she would not die that night, said, with all the composure of one of riper years, "I am so glad, because I have many times sinned against God, and want time to pray for forgiveness." In reply to a remark of the physician, that she need have no fears about going to Heaven, she replied, "Oh yes, doctor, I have; God will not take me to His Heavenly Kingdom, unless I pray to him and ask for mercy and forgiveness, through the merits of my Saviour." In the morning she seemed tranquil and happy, saying, "Now I feel that all my sins are forgiven; I am going to die, and shall soon be in Heaven, but do not tell my mother I am dying, it will make her so unhappy." And so she passed away, pure and unstained, from earth to Heaven.

In this happy assurance, and in the earnest hope that, through faith in the merits of the Redeemer, they will ere long meet her in that bright land where parting will be no more, may the sorely afflicted parents find comfort. 'Tis the only staff upon which they can lean. COMM.

Suddenly, in Onslow county, near Jacksonville, on the 24th inst., of digestive chill, Miss ANN HEMBY, aged about 21 years. The deceased was a very fine and estimable young lady, well beloved by all who knew her, but her body is snatched away from her friends, and her spirit has fled to its everlasting home, where it is ready to meet them all at the coming day, having left a kind-hearted mother, several brothers, besides numerous other friends to mourn her irretrievable loss. G. W. W.

[Spirit of the age copy.]

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 29—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from White Hall, to George Harriss.

Nov. 30—Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Dec. 1—Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Dec. 2—Schr. John, Burton, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Dodd, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Cypress, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & E. G. Worth; with two lighters in tow.

3—Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 2—Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval s ores.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 5. —Schr. D. P. Smith, West, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

6—Schr. Amelia, Russell, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Belle, Moore, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner: with naval stores.

CLEARED.

Nov. 30—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, for Bath, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Dec. 1—Schr. Northern Light, Lake, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Harp, McLeavy, for Gaudaloupe, by Wm. M. Harriss; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Dec. 1—Schr. W. A. Dresser, Hatch, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Wake, Taylor, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c

(Br.) Brig Clarence, Stubbs, for Turk's Islands, by T. C. Worth; with lumber and shingles.

Dec. 3—Schr. Onward, Smith, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

4—Steamer Southerner, Dodd, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, to T. C. & E. G. Worth.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Cypress, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Volant, Newcomb, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner.

Dec. 5—Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber, naval stores, &c.

Dec. 5—Brig Cardiff, Conley, for West Indies, by Wm. Neff & Son; with lumber.

6—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

AUCTION SALES.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO US, EXecuted for certain purposes therein specified, by James E. Metts, of the County of Brunswick, we will expose to public sale, at the Plantation known as the Roane Plantation, in the county above mentioned, on the 19th day of December next, all the perishable personal property mentioned in said trust, consisting of FARMING TOOLS of every description, COOPERS' and BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, CORN, FODDER, HORSES, 15 or 16 valuable MULES, 1 fine young JACK, 5 years old next spring; 8 good ROAD WAGONS and GEAR, 2 CARTS, 1 pair large TIMBER WHEELS, STOCK of HOGS, SHEEP of select breed, and about 50 HEAD OF CATTLE, of the Durham breed, among them are several fine BULLS. The Sheep are of the imported Oxfordshire or Leicester, said to be the best blood in the United States. 1 pair fine match HORSES, well broke, and gentle. 1 fine FAMILY CARRIAGE and HARNESS. 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, and many other articles not mentioned above. Sixty-five likely and valuable NEGROES of both sexes—among them are several Coopers, three Distillers, and one first-rate Carpenter; one TURPENTINE STILL and Fixtures

At the same time and place we will sell the PLANTATION, and the Steamboats FAIRY and ELIZA or UNION, four FLATS, one of 900, one of 700, one of 650, and the other of 550 barrels capacity; two FERRY FLATS, two YAWLS. Also, 3,000 acres of CHOICE PINE LAND in South Carolina, with a Turpentine Still and fixtures thereon, and on which there are some 10 Tasks of Turpentine Boxes in operation.

Terms of sale—on the Lands—will be one and two years; on the perishable and personal property, for sums over one hundred dollars, six months' credit. Notes, with two or more approved securities, with interest from the day of sale, will in every case be required before the property is removed or titles changed. Terms on the Boats will be made known at the sale.

The sale will be continued from day to day till all is sold.

DAVID D. ALLEN,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT,
Nov. 14, 1855.—59-ts Trustees.

HENRY BURKHIMER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C. N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against trespassing in any manner or form either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light or otherwise, or pillaging in any manner any of his lands in the County of Onslow, N C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Dec. 7th.—[14-3m.

TO SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

I PROPOSE to sell out my stock of material now on hand at cost, comprising all the necessary stock of Hardware, &c., for putting up Harness of different styles. I shall make it light as possible, so that the purchaser will require but little capital to buy me out The stand is one of twenty years standing, and supplies considerable repairing as well as new work. It is an excellent opening for any one wishing to embark in the business; my reason for selling out is to change my location and business. Address me personally or by letter, and it shall be attended to until first of February, 1856. G. A. NEWELL.
Kenansville, N. C., Dec. 7th.—[14-3t*

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style.
Saw Mills of every variety.
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills complete.
Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels.
Rice Field Pumps and Engines.
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers.
Rice Threshers.
Shingle Machines.
Shafting, Hangers and Pullies.
Cotton Gins and Gearing.
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns.
Brass do de do do do
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers.
Flue and Plain Cylinder Boilers.
Blacksmiths' Work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

The Establishment having been reorganized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT being in charge of men of talent and experience, I have no hesitation in saying, that the work hereafter turned out shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK always done without delay; and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such, to give me the preference, without regard to expense of sending the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15th.—[34-tf.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22, 1855.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank and also of the subscribers to the increased Capital Stock of said Bank, will be held at the Banking House in this place on THURSDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next, for the purpose of deciding on the mode by which the excess beyond the par value of the shares held by the present stockholders shall be ascertained.

Oct. 26, 1855.—43-tm THOS. H. WRIGHT, Pres't.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR BILLS ARE READY FOR settlement, and must be paid. Our time for credit is three months. Yours, in want,
Nov. 26. W. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

GREAT AMERICAN BOOK.

THE most complete portrait galler of American authors ever published, THE KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY, in one octavo volume, (splendid binding,) comprising original literary contributions by the most eminent American authors, with forty-eight portraits on steel, taken from original pictures. For sale by J. H. ROTHWELL.

I will continue to receive subscriptions to the leading Newspapers and Periodicals in the Union, all of which are ordered without delay. J. H. R.
Nov. 24th.—[68-3w*

QUASSIA CUPS.

JUST RECEIVED a lot for Dyspeptics.
For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,
Nov. 24th, 1855 45 Market street.

COD LIVER OIL, &c.

DOCT. WARREN'S Compound of Cod Liver Oil; Sugar of Milk and Phosphate of Lime.
For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, 45 Market street.

JOYCE'S TASTELESS SOLUTION OF COPAIBA! C. & D. DuPRE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Market st., Wilmington, North Carolina,
Sole Proprietors for the State of North Carolina.
Nov. 23, 1855.

MOLASSES.

36 HHDS. SUPERIOR MOLASSES, direct from Surinam, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON. (n23)

MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING AGENCY.

HAVING been appointed agents for two of the most extensive manufactories of MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are prepared to furnish and put up, in the most approved and substantial manner, and at short notice, any description of MONUMENTS; also, RAILS to suit, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $3 per foot. Specimen books—containing patterns of unsurpassed beauty—may be seen on application to R. B. WOOD. These patterns will be found peculiarly appropriate for Oakdale Cemetery.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Sept. 25th.—[17-6m-4-6m. Contractors & Builders.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

JOHN RUSSELL RUSKINS RESTON, OF THE *Late Academy*, has opened for the season; and also opened the most select and choice collection of WINES and LIQUORS ever offered in this market; besides a good assortment of Epicurean Condiment.

Any person afflicted with the severest kind of drought or dryness, can have relief in a few moments.

He is also agent for a large importing house, and any WINE, CORDIAL, or BRANDY, not on hand, that is wanted, will be ordered immediately from a list of ninety kinds, to be seen at his store, never before brought here.

A lot of CIDER and ALE, in barrels, expected every day.
December 1.—74-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a co-partnership, under the style of WILLARD & CURTIS, and will continue the GENERAL COMMISSION, WHOLESALE GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the stand formerly occupied by J. A. Willard, No. 10 North Water street.

JAMES A. WILLARD,
HENRY M CURTIS.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1855.—75-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO US made, by the late John C. Huhn, we will, on Wednesday the 2nd day of January next, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, proceed to sell at public auction, that valuable tract of land with improvements, situated on the East side of, and adjoining the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, four miles from Wilmington, and containing by estimate EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TWO ACRES. The above land is very desirably located, is susceptible of high improvement and offers a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in a market farm. The sale will be at six and twelve months, with interest from date, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.

J. G. BAUMAN,
F. M. AGOSTINI.
Nov. 30-73-1w-1bs—14-ts [Commercial copy.

HOOP IRON—1¼ and 1½ inch wide, for distillers. For sale by RUSSELL & BRO.,
Oct. 22. 30 N. Water street.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE HARDWARE STORE—Preserving Kettles,—all sizes.
Cut Nails—all sizes and extra quality.
Safety-Fuse, for blasting rocks.
Hay, Straw and Shuck Cutters—the best made.
J. M. ROBINSON & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1855. 1-tf

NORTH CAROLINA PLAINS.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND YARDS OF RICHMOND County Plains left. Those in want had better call soon, as we shall receive no more this season.
Nov. 24th HEDRICK & RYAN.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	28	@	30
Sperm	40	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	12	@	14
COTTON, ℔ lb.	8	@	9
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	95	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	25	@	28
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	42	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 50	@	6 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00@00		00
do. No. 2	00@00		00
do. No. 3	6 00	@	6 50
do. No. 4	3 50@		4 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00@		00 00
Herrings, East	4 00@		5 00
do. N. C. roe,	0 00@		6 00
do. do. cut,	none		
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
N. C. brands	9 50	@	9 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	82½	@	90
Oats	00	@	40
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow.	80	@	85
do. Ground.	1 50	@	1 60
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 15
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	0	@	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 17½
N. River	00	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 30	@	1 35
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	48	@	50
N. E. Rum	48	@	50
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	55	@	60
do Apple	50	@	00
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	38	@	40
N. Orleans	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1855.

The Jubilee at Henderson.

In spite of the threatening appearance of the weather on Wednesday last, the 28th, we learn that the Mass Meeting at Henderson, to celebrate the victory in the Wake district, was very largely attended by a most enthusiastic people. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. John Kerr, Hon. Abraham Venable, L. O. Branch, Esq., and others. In fact, all shades of former division were obliterated, and men engaged in a common cause came forward in a common spirit to celebrate a common victory.

We have received no detailed report of the speeches, but have heard that delivered by Mr Kerr spoken of as peculiarly *eloquent* and to the purpose—hitting the nail directly on the head, and meeting the issue squarely and fairly The addresses made by Messrs. Venable and Branch were also exceedingly able; and, indeed, all the speaking and the proceedings generally were worthy of the occasion. Owing to the state of the weather already alluded to, the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been, but even under these unfavorable circumstances, the assemblage approached two thousand. The ball is rolling handsomely, and will roll until all opposition shall be powerless.

☞ Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table the December number of Putnam's Monthly Magazine. The leading, and most interesting article is the third and concluding paper of the very able series on "The Armies of Europe," said, we do not know on what authority, to be from the pen of ex-Senator Benton. Another article is upon "The Coming Session." It does not need that we should at this late day apprize our readers of the fact that Putnam, like every other Northern Magazine, takes the anti-Southern ground upon the Nebraska and other sectional issues arising out of the question of slavery. The article, however, is well written and interesting as exhibiting a certain phase of Northern sentiment upon this matter. It is evident that, as matters stand, we have every prospect of a recurrence of the scenes of 1849, when the organization of the House was delayed for nearly a month—we are almost afraid to recollect how many ballottings took place before Mr. Cobb was elected Speaker. Nearly the same state of things exists now. There is no clear majority, and not much disposition to make concessions. The disputed election case also introduces another element of disturbance, similar to that which in 1839 caused considerable difficulty over the members from New Jersey, when two sets answered to the call made upon the State. Mr. Whitfield will certainly come forward for Kanzas, and so, no doubt will Reeder, as a part of the Free Soil programme. If we be able to lay the Message before our readers for sometime to come, we shall be agreeably disappointed. As for the newspaper givings out in regard to the contents of that document, they will be found to have been only surmises.

Also, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions for December, a publication eminently and distinctly what its title states it to be, purely a report of Fashions well and handsomely gotten up.

SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS.—Governor J. H. Adams, in his annual Message, states the actual, existing debt of the State at, $2,287,156 23, which will be swelled by the amounts already authorized to $5,087,156 23, with an annual interest of $302,476 61. He does not advise any immediate increase of this liability, but urges the propriety of using much caution in the incurment of debt.

The Governor recommends that the fostering care of the State be liberally extended to the Military Academies of the Commonwealth.

He considers the Free School system of the State as having proved to be virtually a failure, and recommends a complete revision and re organization as essential to its efficiency. He thinks that means ought to be taken to educate and secure the services of qualified teachers, and the appointment of a capable Superintendent, at a fair salary. He says, and says properly—"Select a man suitable for the work. Pay him liberally. Cheap officers usually render cheap service." There never was anything truer than this last sentence.

He commends the education of the deaf and dumb, the blind and the idiotic to the Legislature. He also recommends the appointment of Commissioners to revise the Statute Law of the State, something after the course adopted in this State—also the repeal of the usury laws.

One of the most important recommendations in the Message has reference to the fencing laws, having in view the requirement that every man shall keep his cattle fenced up and be responsible for them, and not that every man shall be forced to keep up fences to guard against trespass.

In regard to colored seamen the Gov. says:

"I recommend that the law be so modified as to permit colored seamen, the subjects of *foreign nations*, to remain on board their vessels, to be allowed to land whenever the duties of the vessel may require it, upon their receiving a written permit to that effect from the Mayor of the port; and that while on land they be subjected to the ordinary restrictions applied to the native colored population."

The message takes a gloomy view of Federal Relations—says that, "The agitation in relation to slavery continues to increase, and is rapidly tending to its bloody termination."

By the way, the memorial of a gentleman to the South Carolina Legislature on the subject of indebtedness by States and Railroad Companies, brings forward some startling facts and considerations. The Railroad debt is put down at $200,000,000—the State debts at $216,000,000, the most of which has to be paid within the next fifteen years. There is scarcely a Railroad Company in the United States that has accumulated the first dollar as a fund towards the redemption of their bonds, nor do they seem to contemplate it. The recent wise action of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company is one of the honorable exceptions. What is to be the result of this? How is the thing to be managed? There appears little chance for the negotiation of new bonds to take up those maturing. Can anything but distress and confusion and loss ensue? The states can no doubt arrange their debts, but the railroad companies must make some provision—why are they not doing so?

THE CAMPHENE ACCIDENT AT SMITHVILLE.—We learn that our imformation in regard to this matter was incorrect. The child was a little daughter of Mr Grisham's and is dead. The negro woman still lives in a very bad way.

☞ The Henderson Jubilee was presided over by Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. Gov. Bragg was present by invitation. Letters were read from eminent statesmen whose engagements alone prevented them from being present. The assemblage is stated by the *Standard* to have numbered between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons, which tallies with the account received verbally. It was ex-Governor Branch, and not L. O'B. Branch, Esq., who was present, as we stated yesterday by mistake.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.—We understand that at the election for officers, last Friday, by the Board of Directors of the above Company, the old officers were all re-elected.

Another View of the Case.

It may have been remarked that the last foreign news contained some pretty broad intimations of a probable rupture between England and Spain. Might not this really have something to do with the increase of the British forces in the West Indies. Might not Great Britain have an eye upon the Havana. Might not a "rupture" with Spain be a very convenient excuse for seizing upon a point so well calculated to annoy the United States. It is certainly within the range of probabillity that this may have lain at the bottom of the mysterious and offensive movements of England.

Ought not our Gulf Squadron to be much stronger? Unless we can present an adequate force to repel any attempts there or in the Caribbean Sea, our communications with California are worthless, and all that vast trade is instantly at the mercy of an enemy. The Panama Rail Road—the Nicaragua Route, and other available routes would be closed. Suppose the "rupture" between England and Spain should turn out to be anything, and England should seize upon Cuba, or attempt to do so, would not the United States be called upon to interfere—that interference ought to be backed by such show of force as would give it weight.

A war with any maritime power, involving the interruption of our communication with California and Oregon, would soon solve the question of a Pacific Railroad. It would be built in a shorter tim than any work of the same magnitude has ever been executed by man.

☞ Our enthusiastic brethren of the press occasionally burst out into ecstacies over the abundance with which the country has been blessed. Thankfulness is a duty, and the crops have been good, but certainly living is still monstrously high. Higher, it seems to us, than it ought to be. The measure of plenty, with the unfortunate denizens of towns, who have to buy everything, is price, and surely the price of everything, in the way of food, is about as high as ever it was. The producers of food, or the speculators, or somebody somehow connected with the general commissariat, must be getting rich by reaping nearly all those advantages of abundance which the outsiders only hear of.

☞ The trial of Baker, who shot Poole at Stanwix Hall some months since, is now progressing before the Court of Sessions in New York. Poole was buried with all the honors, and was the lion of the day. Baker is now the hero—the most conspicuous man in New York, and seems to enjoy his notoriety vastly.

Presidential Nominating Convention of the American Party.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—A proclamation has been put forth by the K. N. order stating that at the annual meeting of the national council in June last, it was resolved that a convention for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President of the United States would assemble at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next, therefore it is proclaimed that the councils in each Congressional district, and each State council elect delegates to said convention; and that alternates for each State and Cangressional delegate be elected. It is also proclaimed that a special meeting will be held in Philadelphia on the 18th of February to transact such business as may be brought before it.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The steamer Star of the West arrived this afternoon from San Juan, with California dates to the 5th instant. Reports state that the mail steamer has over two millions in treasure on board.

The steamer Cortez, on her passage from Nicaragua for San Francisco, had twelve deaths from cholera on board.

Trade was very quiet at San Francisco Money very stringent.

The Novelty Distilly has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000

The Oregon papers contain further accounts of conflicts between the whites and Indians

A fight took place at Galaise Creek, in which two whites were killed and ten wounded.

It was rumored that thirty-five whites had been massacred on the preceding day

New Haven Town Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—The most exciting town election ever held here took place to-day.—Over 3,500 votes were polled. The K. N. Union ticket succeeded by 400 majority. A town clerk and selectmen were chosen

Arrested on Suspicion of Murder.

Capt Spencer Sawyer, of this place, was arrested on Friday evening last on suspicion of having killed the late William Charles, Esq., on the night of the 16th inst. A Court of Magistrates was convened, which adjourned the case over to Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when it was again adjourned to Friday next, the accused meanwhile being remanded to prison. Several witnesses were summoned, but, as the case was postponed, no testimony was elicited, of course.—*Elizabeth City Dem Pioneer.*

Post-Office Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—A number of registered letters, mailed at the post-office in this city, are missing, and there is quite an excitement among the parties interested and the clerks. Among the letters missing are two mailed by Thos. Biddle & Co., containing $12,000 in Pennsylvania coupon bonds, and $4,500 in the bonds of the West Chester Railroad. Messrs Graw & Macalister miss two one thousand dollar bonds of the latter description.

War Between the United States and England—The Consequences.

A late Liverpool journal ridicules the idea of a war between England and the United States, and says it would be a "grand act of national insanity." The same paper thus speaks of some of the consequences of a war between the two nations:

"England is at present engaged in a war which costs her thirty to forty millions a year, and is adding about twenty millions a year to her already enormous national debt. A war with the United States would double her expenses, and leave her, at the end of it, with a national debt of a thousand to twelve hundred millions of pounds sterling.

"England has already an urgent necessity for every soldier whom she can raise for service in the Crimea; but if she goes to war with the United States she must find 50,000 to 60,000 additional soldiers, or abandon her possessions in America; for, loyal as are the people of Canada and of the British West Indies, it is not to be supposed that they will either be able or willing to resist the whole military force of the United States, year after year, during a long and desperate war, without the aid of a powerful English army.

"England is at present dependant on the United States for three-fourths of the Cotton which employs her manufacturing population; and, if any considerable quantity of grain or flour is to be obtained from anywhere, this year, it will be from the United States and from Canada. A war with America, therefore, means bread at starvation prices, and half of our manufacturing population starving and rioting in our streets.

"England, at present, every year sends abroad manufactured goods, and other products of British industry, of the value of a hundred millions sterling, and receives an equal amount of products of foreign industry in return. All this prodigious amount of national wealth, with the ships which convey it, will become lawful prize to a swarm of American privateers from the day on which war is declared.

"In addition to the miseries and the crimes which such a war will produce during its continuance, it will leave behind it the most deadly hate between the people of England and the people of a kindred race, who will, in a few years, form a great community, of a hundred of millions of souls, stretching across the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

The writer, however, draws some consolation from the supposed fact that, in case of war, the United States would have to fight not only England, but France, Spain, Turkey, Denmark and Austria; that we should be borne down by heavy taxation, harassed by privateers, and be in danger from the slave population. He concludes, therefore, that both countries would lose by a war, and that the people had better see to it, "that no such fratricidal conflict shall take place."

From the Boston Advertiser. (Whig.)
Letter from Mr. Wise.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor elect of the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, addressed to the lecture committee of the Mercantile Library Association, in answer to an invitation to lecture in this city before that association during the coming winter. The only national tone of this letter must renew in the mind of the reader the patriotic feelings which of old knit together the colonies of Massachusetts and Virginia in times of darkness and trouble; and will cause a regret that Mr. Wise's preparations for the duties of the important office on which he is about to enter, will prevent his accepting the invitation, and will deprive us of the pleasure of welcoming to Boston so distinguished a guest, who (as he informs us in the letter) has never yet visited any part of New England.

This letter is the more significant, because another committee in behalf of the "lectures on slavery" in their indiscreet zeal, by calling upon Mr. Wise, to lecture upon slavery in Boston, succeeded in pestering him into writing a letter which we are free to say we regretted to see in print, though we can easily understand the feeling of annoyance that gave rise to its sharpness of expression. Whenever ill-feeling (if any) the former letter may have engendered in the minds of our right-thinking citizens, will be dispelled on the perusal of that which we publish below:

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, VA., Nov. 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 2d inst., was awaiting my arrival at home yesterday, from a temporary absence at Washington City.

I gratefully acknowledge the compliment of your invitation to deliver one of a course of lectures, during the present winter, before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston.

I am well assured of the highly respectable character, and of the laudable objects of your *literary* association, and no body of the kind could have been more honored than you have been by the illustrious orators and statesmen who have shed upon your lectures the lights of their great minds. I have no doubt too of the "cordial welcome" I would receive from "very many" of your hospitable citizens; but it is not in my power, gentlemen, to accept your invitation. The situation of my private affairs, and the duty of preparing for months to come for new scenes of public service, will engross all my time and attention the whole of the coming winter. I have been compelled to decline every call of the same kind from many quarters in my own State, and other States besides yours.

I sincerely regret this the more, because I have *never yet set my foot* on the beloved soil of that portion of my country called New England. This has not been owing to any antagonism on my part towards that favored section. Massachusetts, especially, I have been taught to venerate and cherish as the elder sister of Virginia. When I reflect upon their attitudes and relations in the darkness and gloom of the night of revolution—when I listen to their hails, sister to sister—Virginia to Massachusetts, Massachusetts to Virginia—in the "times which tried men's souls"—when I watch the fires kindling on the heights of Boston, and see Virginia going forth across the rivers and over the land, by the sea, leading her best beloved son by the hand, dripping blood and tears at every step there and back, leaving *him* there on post to guard your very city, and to make the oppressors evacuate it!—and when I contrast this picture with the present state of things in our confederacy, which makes you assure me "that the feelings of the people of Massachusetts towards my State are not those of antagonism," I gush forth in anguish and ask—Why a necessity for such assurance? Why any antagonism between these, the devoted States of Hancock and Washington? May God in His mercy and in love guide them, as of yore! May they ever be cemented in union by the blood of the revolution! And whenever another night of gloom and trial shall come, may they hail and cheer each other on again to victory, for civil and religious liberty. Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

To CHARLES G. CHASE and others, committee, &c.

THE COLOSSAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT FOR VIRGINIA.—The London Builder gives the following account of an important step in the progress of this work:

The casting of the horse for this monument, at Munich, is one of the great feats of modern foundry, as fifteen tons of bronze had to be melted and kept in a state of fluidity. For several days and nights previously a large fire was at these huge masses which required to be stirred at times. When the bronze was liquified, an ultimate assay was made in a small trial cast, and to heighten the color some more copper was added. Successively all the chambers through which the metal had to flow in the form were cleared of the coal with which they had been kept warm, and the master examined all the air spiracles and the issue of the metal; the props of the tubes were then placed and every man had his duty and place assigned to him.

Finally, the master, amid the intense expectation of the many art amateurs present, pronounced the words, "In the name of God," and three mighty strokes opened the fiery gulf, out of which the glowing metal flowed in a circuit to the large form. The sight was magnificent, and in the little sea of fire stood the master, and gave his commands about the successive opening of the props. Hot vapor poured from the air spiracles in the conduits, the metal boiled in waves; still no decision yet, as the influx of the bronze in the very veins of the figure could be but slow. At once flaming showers jumped out of the air conduits, and the master proclaimed the cast to have succeeded. A loud cheer followed, when the master approached Mr. Crawford, the artist of the Washington Monument, to congratulate him on this success Another cheer was given to M. de Millar the chief of the royal foundry of Munich, who had personally conducted the work.

The Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been making a speech at Belfast, in the course of which he made the following allusion to the invasion of Ireland by the United States:

"The condition of Ireland is at present such, on the the whole, as gives rise in my mind to the strongest feeling of satisfaction and of hope. There is generally a manifest decrease of outrage and crime, with one or two occasional hideous exceptions; sufficient to warn us, where human conduct is concerned, never to presume. Agriculture is undergoing an immense development, and it must be the task of many gentlemen, to see that our manufacturing processes exhibit the same progress. New schools of education, new colleges of learning, new temples of religion, are multiplying on every side.

"The general condition of the people is strikingly advanced in ease and comfort. They are better fed, they are better clad, there is an infinitely greater proportion of shoes and stockings (laughter) than when I was here last, and the new complaint of Ireland is, that there are almost too few to work and too few mouths to be fed. I have heard, indeed, lately, something of new arrivals being expected in this country from America. Well, then, gentlemen, will they be all Irishmen, returning home to till their fields again, to work their looms again, to kiss their wives and familes again. If so, we will heartily bid them welcome, provided they at least come in some moderation. Can it be that they could come, that any could come here, with any hostile intention?

"I feel sure that the good sense, as well as the good feeling, of all true hearted Irishmen or Americans, would repudiate the monstrous supposition. (Loud cheers.) If, contrary to all expectation and all reason, they would so come, I ought not to see that they would not be as welcome as the others; but of this I feel content, that the Antrim Rifles, whom I left in Dublin, and the North Down Rifles, whom I find in Belfast, will be able to give a very good account of them. But we will not let such monstrous images mar our social harmony, and I would rather leave you with bright impressions about you of successful commerce, rewarded industry, restored peace, and extending civillization."

THE MEXICAN FUGITIVE DICTATOR.—Under this heading the Patria, of Mexico, has a paragraph respecting Santa Anna, to the following effect:

"He had arrived at Carthagena, his final destination, and had given a party to the people of note, whom he told that he had only come thither for air. According to him, Mexico will recall him before a year has passed; but he will remain in Carthagena, because he is already tired of Mexico.—Reverring the position of the soliciting party and the denying one, we believe, says the Patria, that he has spoken the truth He complains of the pains which his amputated limb causes him; the irritation of the voyage, and the cold which began to make itself felt there, were the cause of this. Nevertheless, notwithstanding his sufferings, two days after his arrival he was engaged in his favorite passion for cock-fighting."

"I have not loved lightly," as the man said when he married a widow weighing three hundred pounds.

A Piece of Legal Advice.

The ancient town of Rennes, in France, is a place famous for law. To visit Rennes without getting advice of some sort seems absurd to the country people round about. It happened one day that a farmer named Bernard, having come to town on business, bethought himself that as he had a few hours to spare, it would be well to get the advice of a good lawyer. He had often heard of a lawyer Foy, who was in such high repute that people believed a lawsuit gained when he undertook their cause. The countryman went to his office, and after waiting some time, was admitted to an interview. He told the lawyer that having heard so much about him, and happening to be in town, he thought he would call and consult him.

"You wish to bring an action, perhaps," replied the lawyer

"O, no," replied the farmer, "I am at peace with all the world."

"Then it is a settlement of property that you want, is it?"

"Excuse me, Mr. Lawyer, my family and I have never made a division, seeing that we draw from the same well, as the saying is."

"It is, then, to get me to negotiate a purchase or a sale, that you have come?"

"O, no, I am neither rich enough to purchase nor poor enough to sell."

"Will you tell me, then, what you *do* want of me?" said the lawyer in a tone of surprise.

"Why, I have already told you, Mr. Lawyer," replied Bernard; "I want your advice—I mean to pay for it, of course."

The lawyer smiled, and taking pen and paper, asked the countryman his name.

"Peter Bernard," replied the countryman, quite happy that the lawyer at length understood what he wanted.

"Your age?"

"Thirty years, or very near it."

"Your vocation?"

"What's that?"

"What do you do for a living?"

"Oh! that is what it means, is it?" Why I am a farmer.

The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper, and handed it to his client.

"Is it finished already?" said the farmer. "Well and good! What is to be the price of that advice, Mr. Lawyer?"

"Three francs."

Bernard paid the money and took his leave, delighted that he had made use of this opportunity to get a piece of advice from the great lawyer. When the farmer reached home it was four o'clock; the journey had fatigued him, and he determined to rest the remainder of the day. Meanwhile the hay had been cut two days, and was completely made. One of his men came and asked if they should draw in.

"What, this evening?" exclaimed the farmer's wife, who had come to meet her husband. "It would be a pity to begin the work so late, since it can be done as well to-morrow."

Bernard was uncertain which way to decide. Suddenly he recollected that he had the lawyer's advice in his pocket.

"Wait a minute," he exclaimed, "I have an advice, and a famous one, too—that I paid three francs for; it ought to tell us what to do. Here, wife, see what it says, you can read written hand better than I." The woman took the paper and read this line:

"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day."

"That's it!" exclaimed Bernard, as if a ray of light had cleared up all his doubts. "Come, be quick! get the carts and away! Come, boys, come, girls!—all to the hay field! It shall not be said that I bought a three-franc opinion and made no use of it. I will follow the lawyer's advice."

Bernard himself set the example by leading the way in the work, and not returning till the hay was brought in. The event seemed to prove the wisdom of his conduct, and the foresight of the lawyer.—The weather changed during the night—an unexpected storm burst over the valley; the next morning it was found that the river had overflowed and carried away all the hay that had been left in the fields. The crops of the neighboring farmers were completely destroyed, Bernard alone had not suffered.—The success of his first experiment gave him such faith in the advice of the lawyer, that from that time forth he adopted it as his rule of conduct, and became consequently, one of the most prosperous farmers in the country. I hope that you, my readers, will take a hint from his success, and "never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."

Learning Grammer.

Mr. Editor:—I have been sendin' my dater Nancy to scool to a scoolmaster in this naborhood. Last Friday I went over to the scool just to see how Nancy was getting along, and I sees things I didn't like by no means. The scoolmaster was larnin her things entirely out of the line of eddycation, and as I think improper, I set a while in the scoolhouse and heerd one clas say their lesson. They was a spellen, and I thot spelled quite exceedingly. Then cum Nancy's turn to say her lesson. She said it very spry. I was shot! and determined she should leave that scool—I have heerd that gramer was an oncommon fine study, but I don't want eny more gramer about my house. The lesson that Nancy sed was nothing but the foolishest kind uv talk, the ridicles luv talk you ever seed. She got up and the first word she sed was

I love!

I looked rite at her hard for doin so improper, but she went rite on and sed:

Thou lovest,
He loves,

and I reckon you never heerd, such a riggdrmyrole in yoor life—love, love, love, and nothin but love. She sed one time,

I did love.

Ses I, "who did yer love?" Then the schollers laffed, but I wasn't to be put off, and I sed "who did you love, Nancy? I want to know—who did you love?" The schoolmaster, Mr. McQuillister, put in and sed he wood explain when Nancy finished the lesson. This sorter pacyfied me, and Nance went on with awful love talk. I got wus and wus every word. She sed

I might, could or would love.

I stopped her again, and sed I reckon I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house.—The schoolmaster tried to interfere, but I wouldent let him say a word. He sed I was a fool and I nockt him down and made him holler in a short order. I taukt the strate thing to him. I told him Ide show him how heede larn my dater gramer.

I got the nabers together, and we sent Mr. McQuillister off in a hurry, and I reckon tharl be no more gramar teechin in theese parts soon. If you know of any rather oldish man in your regeen that doant teech grnmer, we wood be glad if you word send him up. But in the footure we will be keerful how we employ men. Yung schoolmasters wont do, especially if they teeches gramer. It is a bad thing for morils.

Yours till deth,
THOMAS JEFFERSON SOLE

AN UNFORTUNATE THEFT.—The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury tells a good story of a fellow in that city, who a few days since stole a firkin of butter from a grocery store, and ran off with it on his shoulder. When the butter was missed the thief was of course pursued by the owner and a crowd of men and boys, crying "stop thief!" Being strong and fleet of foot, the rogue had every prospect of escaping, but in an unlucky moment he attempted to shift his load from one shoulder to the other, and, in so doing, passed it under his nose, when, as he himself declared in the Mayor's office, the scent of the butter was so powerful that it immediately knocked him down. This, of course, enableed the crowd to overtake and capture him.

A Judge Elected by Seven Votes.

The office of Special County Judge in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., was vacant at the late election, but the fact was overlooked, and no provision made for it. A half a dozen wide awake gentlemen in Canton discovered the omission, and on election day *seven votes* were cast for William H. Sawyer, Esq., and the county canvassers have declared him elected. He is a "Hard Shell," and the success of a gentleman of that stripe in St. Lawrence is so near a miracle that the fact is deemed one of the wonders of the canvass.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

A CONTRIBUTION TO PALEY'S EVIDENCES.—During the late cruise of Commodore Rogers in the Arctic seas, he visited a singular tribe of Indians known as Teehuechis. Lieutenant Brooke endeavored, by many devices, to awaken in the mind of the old chief some ideas regarding the existence of a Supreme Being, and one day, when they had been sitting a long time in argument upon this subject, the savage exclaimed, in a tone which sufficiently indicated the birth of a new, though, scarcely defined thought, "Good! Man cannot make whales."

The Bombardment of New York—Invasion of Canada.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 29.

The United States possesses a nucleus of a navy numbering seventy-four ships of war and some two thousand and odd guns. This is not a very large navy, as compared with Great Britain and France. But let it not be forgotten that the maratime shipping of the United States rivals our own in tonnage. The United States are in a position to fit out a superb fleet from the merchant navy, composed of sailing vessels and steamers. The ocean would literally swarm with their armed clippers, and the commerce of England, within six months after the declaration of hostilities, would be almost annihilated. Not a ship that left our English ports for the East or West Indies, Australia, the Cape or Canada, would ever reach her destination. This would be a consummation we should not at all relish. In point of fact, while we could assemble great naval squadrons, the United States would, at the same time, sting us everywhere by a cloud of clipper hornets, from which our commerce could not escape.

As to our being able to effect any military operations in a war with the United States, that is a farce. We have now some fifty thousand men in the Crimea, which constitutes the larger portion of the rank and file of the British army. The Americans, on the contrary, possess the finest organized malitia in the world. Their rifleman are faultless. It is not too much to say that, within one month of a declaration of hostilities, the Americans could, and would, muster an army of some five hundred thousand men on the British frontiers. And, although hastily summoned to arms, they would no be raw recruits, as ours, but well trained soldiers, for each one, in his adventurings in the backwoods, has handled the rifle with unerring aim; bivouaked, winter and summer, in the forest and the prairie; pioneers of the wilderness; men inured to danger and hardship—trained with the long rifle in hand from earliest boyhood; their own commissariat and engineers; at home in every position—whether trailing the wild Indian or engaged in the bear or moose hunt—on foot or on horseback—on the "long-lob" or in the canoe; wild, determined, fearless, wiry up to every work; each and every one of whom considers himself fit to be President or Commander-in-Chief—such would form the rank and file of an army of 500,000 down easters on our frontiers; and work well too. The Americans are peculiarly a military nation. They possess the qualifications for generalship, in which we are grievously deficient. There are hundreds amongst them who could command an army of invasion with the most brilliant genius. They are fully up to their work as soldiers; and, as tacticians, they have not one whit degenerated from their fathers who drove us from the Union, in 1776, and combatted with us in 1814. As to marshal enthusiasm, there is no bound to it. We are cold and phlegmatic; the Americans fiery and ambitious. The future of that people is to be a great military nation, which will sweep the American continent, from Hudson's Bay, on the north, to Cape Horn, on the south, and no nation can stay their destiny.

An American army would advance from Maine into New Brunswick, and St. John and Fredericton would fall without a blow. Another army would simultaneously cross the St. Lawrence and invest Montreal and Quebec. From New York State, Kingston and Toronto would be summoned to surrender. The lakes would swarm with American armed steamers. Bombard New York, and the cities of Canada would be razed to the ground. The knowledge of this fact forms the strongest fortifications necessary to protect the Atlantic cities. No power we have in the Canadas, with all their loyal inhabitants, could preserve them to us They would be invaded at fifty points at once, and in one great combined movement the Provinces would be wrested forever from the mother country. So much for the commencement of the war; what would be the prospect at its termination? The West India Islands and the Bermudas, one by one, would fall to the Americans. Thus our transatlantic possessions would be lost. During this time Australia would improve upon our difficulties, and it is not too much to add that Tasmania would hoist the lone star of independence. Our colonies lost to us in the Atlantic and the Pacific. England would, in truth, have achieved a grand success to remunerate her for going to war about Cuba. We would impress this fact upon our readers. The declaration of hostilities with the United States would sound the first knell to England's supremacy as a nation. Not only should we worste! abroad, but at home—in the general commotion of affairs which would follow, dynastics might change, constitutions be overturned; that which is now below would rise uppermost, and in the boiling cauldron of our "hell broth," things stranger might occur in the world's history than the child assuming the power and position once maintained by the parent.

Those who would urge a war between England and the United States, are no friends of their country; and the Ministry who would listen to such evil advise would deserve at the hands of an infuriated people, a punishment which could only be expiated by their lives. We have interfered between the Turk and the Russian—that is well and good—but, emboldened by that successful experiment, let us not interfere between Spain and the United States. An ardent love of our country bids us exert our power, while there is yet time, to avert a calamity which no true patriot can reflect upon without a shudder.

A Short Polittikle Sermint.

Some politician in the Boston Post, preached a 'sermint,' no doubt for the purpose of influencing the election which took place there last Tuesday, and which almost equal to that of the Hard Shell Baptist, down at Brandon, Miss. There may be an objection to politicians preaching, but it became so common for preachers to act the politician that we see no reason why it should not be *vice versa*.

MY BRETHERING: I will take for my text the same which was preached unto my brother, at Brandon, Mississippi, of which you all have doubtless heerd: 'And he played on a harp of a thousand strings—sperits of just men made perfic.'

My brethering, there is as many strings to pollitix as there is to a lyre—an a good many liars to eeny-almost every string—then there aint but one on em that ring out the music of the union like harmony of the spheers, to which every true patriot had ought to keep step—fur 'he played on a harp of a thousand strings—sperrits of just men made perfic.'

Fust, thar's the KNOW NOTHIN! His name expresses the amount of his information, but it don't convey no idea of his resources. He's the most extraordinary animal in the show—he is fur and against a varity of topics; he's temperance and he drinks—he's fur the Maine law pervided he can violate it whenever he's a mind to—he's fur and against fusion—he's a abolitionist and he aint a abolitionist—he's here and he's thar—and he will be no whar in November—fur 'he played on a harp of a *thou*sand strings—sperrits of just men made perfic.'

Then thar's the polittikle cobler, goin' round like a roaring green bay Jackass seeking where he may humbug somebody. He's all the colors of the rainbow, and more changeable than the Camelia Jopunnicy. He is a whig and anti-whig—and know nothin' and anti-know nothin'—fur furriners and agin furriners, for everybody and agin everyboddy, but principally a long headed woolly headed, rantin,' ravin' niggerist and abolitionist and disunionist—fur he 'played on a harp of a thousand strings—sperrits of just men made perfic.'

Then thar's the straight out whig—a respectable sort of a character, in contrast with the preceding, who represents the fusionist. He don't want to see the Union destroyed, but he knows he can't help it, if he runs on his own hook, and that he'd better 'run wid der machine' that's bound to be shead and wash the other tubs. He plays on a harp of a *single* string, but his execution aint perfic.

Then thar's the liberal and the genuine old-fashioned democrat. They don't go whirling round in circumbendibusses—all over the created univarse after new lights and new isms—they don't never change their names and their principles—they aint afraid to speak right out in meetin'—they aint afraid of nobody nor nothin.' They carry their Union flag afloat—the bunting all kivered o'er with stars and stripes—glorious and victorious because it's the banner of the Union. They go for personal freedom—for popular rights—for justice to all men and all parts of the country—for light instead of darkness—for open discussion instead of midnight cabal—for self-government and not for oligarchy; and they go in to win, for their instrument is tuned with *pop'lar* feelin' and they play on a harp of a *thou*sand strings, and every string an honest principle.

MR. FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States, who is now on a visit to Holland, spent two days at Amsterdam, and one at the Hague. The King accorded him a private audience, and received him, it is stated, with great affability.

For the Journal.

A Model Grand Jury.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While attending the Superior Court for the county of Sampson, we had the pleasure of being informed by Felix B. Millard, Esq., Foreman, that before entering upon the duties of the week, the Jury unanimously resolved to use no intoxicating beverage during the term; which was faithfully observed by every man.

Their course deserved the highest commendation; and we trust the example thus set will meet with public approbation, and be followed by all future jurors while discharging public duty, that justice may be dealt out with a steady hand and the public good be advanced.

We must not omit to say that, at the close of the judicial labors of the week, the aforesaid Jury presented to his Honor Judge Ellis and the officers of the Court, through their Foreman, F. B. Millard, Esq, a basket of very fine fruits, as a "Temperance pledge," which was discussed with appetites manifesting a true relish for the good things of the world. VISITOR.

From California and Central America.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The Daniel Webster arrived here to day from Punta Arenas, with California dates of the 5th inst.

About two hundred persons had left San Francisco to join Walker's army in Nicaragua

In Oregon the indians continued to commit depredations.

The latest news from the mines was encouraging.

The Webster left Punta Arenas on the 19th.—Walker was still at Granada, and has quiet possession of the Transit Company's route

On the 13th, Col. Wheeler, the United States minister, officially recognized the new government.—Walker was daily receiving accessions to his army.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Buchanan and the London Times.

The following is a copy of the contradiction forwarded by Mr. Buchanan, the American minister at London, to the editors of the London Times, in refutation of the article which appeared in that paper charging him with having made certain assurances to the members of the British ministry on the subject of the war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British enlistments in this country for the Crimea.—Its mild and temperate tone contrasts admirably with the violent and vituperative character of the charges of the Times; and yet, notwithstanding it was forwarded to the editors of that journal nearly a month ago, they had refused to make any correction up to the period of the departure of the steamer Canada. We are not disposed to comment at length upon such an exhibition as this. The act of attributing to the American minister expressions infamously false, followed up by a stubborn declension to publish his calm and respectful contradiction, proves a foregone determination of misrepresentation which would be unworthy of the most irresponsible journal. Such conduct speaks for itself:

"The American minister presents his compliments to the editors of the Times, and assures them that they have been 'misinformed' with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading articles of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his government, which he fully approves, it was with deep regret he learned, as he first did from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers for the British army; because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been his ardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote.

"The American minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two governments, or state what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out of these questions; but he has felt it due both to the Times and himself to make this prompt correction.

"56 HARLEY STREET, London, Nov. 1, 1855."

Democratic State Committee.

We are requested by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Chairman, to call a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at Raleigh, on the 8th day of January, 1856. A full attendance is desirable, as the Committee, it is expected, will suggest a day for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed important to the organization and success of the party. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Jessee G. Shepard, Cumberland,
W. T. Dortch, Wayne,
Benj. Trollinger, Alamance,
W. W. Holden, Wake,
Jeremiah Nixon, Wake,
Chas. F. Fisher, Rowan,
Dr. R. Dillard, Chowan,
David Coleman, Yancey,
W. J. Houston, Duplin.

Raleigh Standard.

AN OLD FELLOW, who became weary of his life, thought he might as well commit suicide, but he didn't wish to go without forgiving all his enemies. So at the last moment he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself—"I never will or can forgive old Noah for letting the copper-head snakes get into the ark. They have killed two thousand dollars' worth of my cattle, and when he and I meet there'll be a general fuss."

Cool and Comfortable.—As we came on a Brooklyn ferry-boat the other day, a gentleman, one of the fast men evidently, drove on board at a rapid rate, and nearly ran over a man who seized his horse by the bridle and brought him to a stand still.

"What do you mean," said the driving individual, "by catching hold of my horse?"

"What do *you* mean by driving over people in this kind of a way?"

"Let go my horse, I tell you."

"I'll see you hung first."

The man leaped out of his buggy, and coming rapidly upon the other, whip in hand, cried out:

"I say let go of that horse."

"I say I won't till I get ready."

"Well, then," said the driver, throwing his whip into the carriage, "just hold him, will you?" and he walked into the cabin.

CAMELS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The American storeship Supply, commanded by Com. David D. Porter, was at Constantinople on the 15th ult. A letter from that city to the N. Y. Tribune says:

In her arrived also Major Wayne, of the United States army. You are aware that the Supply has been attached to the War Department by the Secretray of the Navy for the purpose of conveying a number of camels to the United States. In pursuit of this object, she has visited Tunis, Smyrna and Salonica.—At the former place she took on board three camels, one presented to the United States government by the Bey, and two purchased. Those have already been on board some sixty-five days, and from their excellent appearance clearly show that an ordinary voyage across the Atlantic would not affect their health in the least. They are growing quite fat under the diet and idle life which they lead on shipboard. I hear that the Sultan designs offering Capt. Porter, for his government, a number of the best camels to be had at this place. Every person is quite well on board of the Supply. Capt Porter, Major Wayne, and M. Heap, have gone to the Crimea to examine the Bactrian camels with two humps in use there.